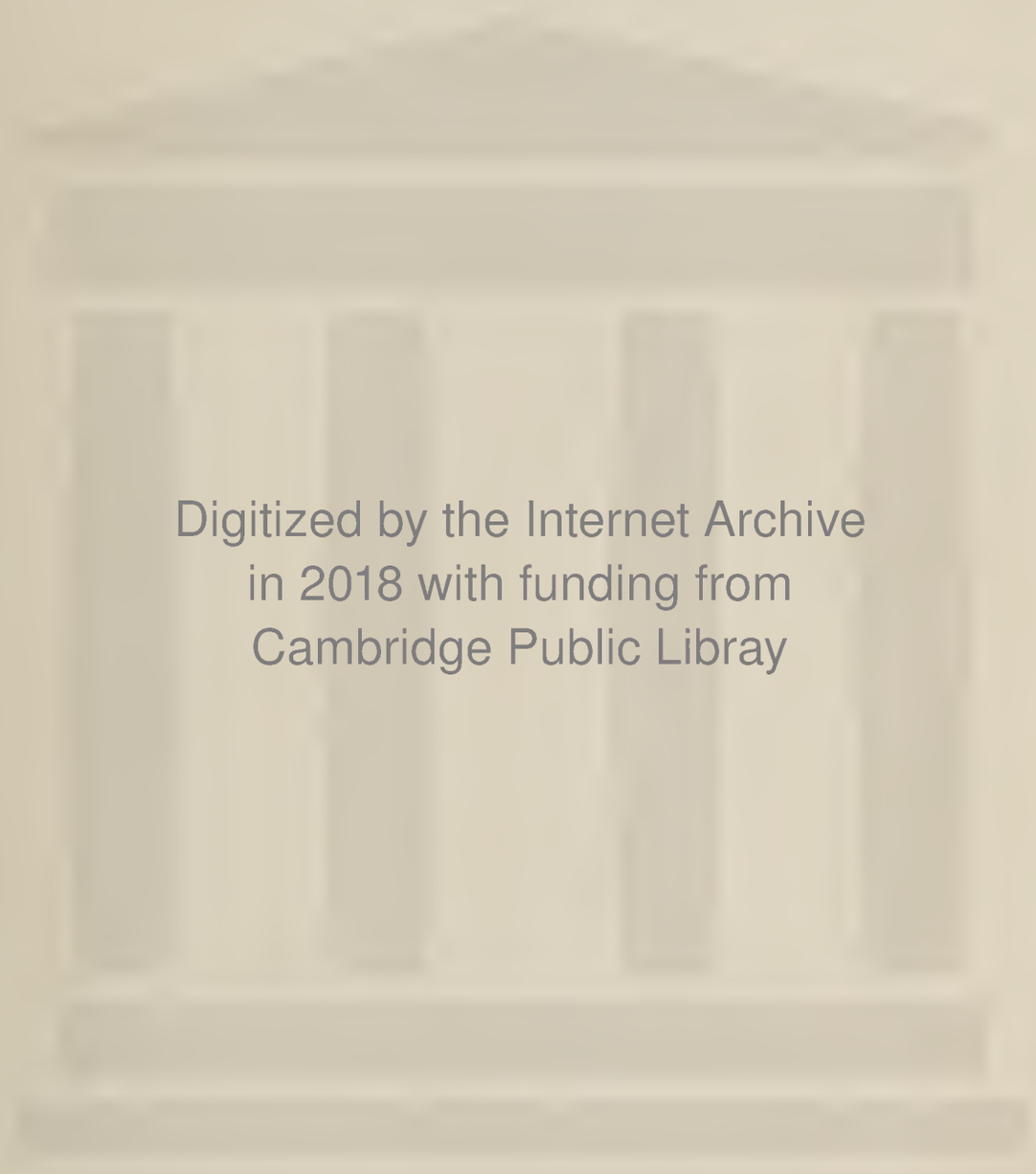
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City of Cambridge.

THE

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

AT THE

ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT,

AND THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

MADE TO

THE CITY COUNCIL.

CAMBRIDGE:
PRINTED BY ALLEN AND FARNHAM.
1862.

City of Cambridge.

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1862.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In Common Council, January 15, 1862.

ORDERED, That one thousand copies of the MAYOR'S ADDRESS, together with the ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, made to the last City Council, and the accompanying documents, and the other Reports heretofore included in the annual volume of City Documents, be printed, under direction of the City Clerk, for general distribution.

Adopted, and sent up for concurrence.

Attest: JOS. G. HOLT, *Clerk.*

In Board of Aldermen, January 15, 1862.

Concurred.

Attest: JUSTIN A. JACOBS, *City Clerk.*

ADDRESS

OF

HON. CHARLES T. RUSSELL,

MAYOR.

Gentlemen of the City Council: —

In accordance with the provisions of the City Charter, we meet to-day, "before entering on the duties" of our respective offices, to "be sworn to the faithful performance" of these duties. Thus, in our first official act, solemnly appealing to God in the fidelity we promise to the trusts we assume, it is natural, as it is becoming and grateful, to seek His direction and invoke His blessing upon our efforts to fulfil this promise. Looking unto Him for guidance and strength in the future, it is equally fitting and grateful that we should publicly recognize His goodness and protection in the past; and more especially in the many blessings, and large exemption from privation and suffering, which our community has enjoyed, amid the desolations and calamities elsewhere consequent upon civil war, and the distress everywhere inevitable — upon a suspension, disturbance, or depression of the pursuits of peaceful industry.

Entering upon the duties which my fellow-citizens have devolved upon me, I take this first opportunity to acknowledge the honor they have done me in electing me with so great unanimity to the office the responsibilities of which I now assume. Five months since, chosen by the last City Council to fill a vacancy in the office of Mayor, caused

by the resignation of my predecessor, — I accepted the place, inexperienced in its duties, and distrustful of my ability to discharge them acceptably, and with the expectation, expressed when I assumed them, of relinquishing them with the close of the brief term for which I had been elected. That my fellow-citizens have, by a vote so nearly unanimous, reposed the same trust in me, which I had previously received from their representatives, is an expression of their confidence and approval for which I am deeply grateful, and for which I render them my sincere thanks. In accepting the trust they have thus conferred upon me, it is not in my power to give them a stronger pledge to fulfil its obligations, than the oath I have just taken, faithfully to perform the duties to which they have called me.

While, I trust, no endeavor will be wanting on my part to meet fully and fairly the responsibilities devolved upon me, and earnestly to coöperate with you in the adoption and execution of all measures for the best interests of the City, I need hardly say, that what these measures shall be, depends almost exclusively upon your action. The powers and duties of our City Government are so distributed, that the Mayor is little more than an executive officer. The City Council alone, except so far as the law has, within their respective departments, given a limited control to the School Committee and Overseers of the Poor, determines the amount and character of all City expenditures. To them is confided the whole power of municipal legislation, within the provisions of the City Charter and the laws of the Commonwealth. They alone settle what expenses shall be incurred, what taxes laid, or what debts created. They decide what ordinances shall exist, for the convenience, restraint, or protection of the citizens; what streets shall be laid out or discontinued, or how they shall be lighted; what drains shall be constructed; what accommodations shall be provided for public education, or the support of the poor and destitute; and what shall be the character and extent of the Fire Department, and the engines, hydrants, and reservoirs necessary to its efficiency. Upon all these matters the Mayor can exercise no direct control, beyond his casting vote on an equal division in the Board of which he is *ex officio* chairman. So in the exercise of most of those powers relating to the streets, health, police, and the internal economy of the City,

which affect so largely the security, convenience, peace, and happiness of the inhabitants, and which are vested exclusively in the "Board of Mayor and Aldermen," the Mayor has only the same direct control of a casting vote.

I allude to this division of powers in the City Government, not because I think these powers unwisely distributed, or that they will not be conscientiously and judiciously administered, — nor because I would shrink from any responsibility; but that while I take mine, I may remind you of yours, which I have neither the power, the need, nor the disposition to assume.

While the Mayor is thus largely but an executive officer, it is provided by the City Charter that "he shall from time to time communicate to your Boards, respectively, such information, and recommend such measures, as the interests of the City shall in his judgment require." In conformity with this provision and usage, I now lay before you such information in reference to the municipal concerns of the City, as my own brief connection with them enables me.

I refer first to its finances, not because I consider the mere amount of expenditure the matter of chiefest importance, or its fall or rise the surest criterion of a successful or unsuccessful administration of affairs, but because, ordinarily, it is the most simple statement in the aggregate of what has been done, and best attracts attention and consideration to its character.

The City commenced the last financial year with the large amount of more than $30,000 on hand. But as all this was required at once to pay the State and County taxes, and a temporary loan of $10,924.00 then due, and as to create this balance all the taxes of the year, with the exception of $18,627.32, had been collected, resort was obliged to be had immediately to meet current expenditures, as in years past, to the expensive and undesirable practice of borrowing largely in anticipation of the current receipts. The amount of temporary loans during the year was $129,500.00, and the interest paid on them $3,659.11. These loans are made for a period of eight months, from January to September, when the annual tax begins to be received. For the remainder of the year there is usually a large balance on hand, which has heretofore been on deposit in some bank, without interest.

I suggest for your consideration, whether this large expenditure for interest may not be saved or greatly reduced in amount. To this end effective provision should be made, in the appropriations and taxes of each year, for a reserve fund, with which to commence the succeeding year. This would cause no increase of taxation, in the end, but would be merely anticipating one year a small portion of the taxes of the next, that it might be on hand when required for use. In other words, it would be only inaugurating a system that would put our receipts, as they should be, before our expenditures. It would not be expedient to effect this change entirely in a single year, but its accomplishment, to the extent of $15,000 or $20,000, would be a material saving and a great convenience to the City Treasury.

To the same end, as well as for reasons of expediency and justice, the most efficient measures should be adopted by your Boards, and enforced by the proper officers, to collect all taxes when due and payable. More than $31,000 of the tax of 1861 remained unpaid at the close of the financial year. This is, perhaps, somewhat larger than usual, owing to the extraordinary events and character of the past year; but there is ordinarily a balance of many thousand dollars, thus uncollected long after it is due. If this were promptly paid, it would meet all the early disbursements of the year, and probably subject the tax-payers to no more inconvenience, in most instances, than to pay the same sum several months later. To allow these taxes to remain thus uncollected, is to do away with the inducement held out for early payment by the present provision, allowing a discount of four per cent. on all payments before the tenth of October, since the delay, if sufficiently long, in the then state of the money market, gives practically the same benefit to the delinquent, that the discount does to the prompt tax-payer. It should be understood that when the time for discount has expired, its benefit is lost, and is not to be recovered by allowed delay. Then the provision for discount becomes an effective, and not merely an alternative, advantage.

Provision should also be made, by which the City may receive interest on the large balances it has on hand, at periods after the taxes are paid. The General Statutes authorize banks "to contract with cities and towns, for the payment or receipt of interest, upon an

account current of money deposited with and drawn from them by said cities or towns." I apprehend there would be no difficulty, under these provisions of law, in making satisfactory arrangements with banks in Cambridge, by which the City would obtain interest on its deposits. This would not only meet in part the payments of interest, but enable us to receive it on any balance of the Bridge Fund awaiting investment, under the recent Ordinance, and also to take more advantage of the state of the money market, than we now can, in making our loans.

The receipts and expenditures of the City are given in so much detail, and the latter under the heads of the respective appropriations, in the Annual Report of the Committee on Finance, and its accompanying documents, submitted to the last City Council, and soon to be published under the provisions of the City Charter, that I only allude to them in the aggregate.

The expenditures for all purposes, excepting payment of temporary loans, have been, as appears by the Auditor's accounts,		$233,918.03
Of these there has been paid on account of the City debt	$25,000	
For interest on the loan to the Water Works, and which is provided by them,	3,000	28,000.00
Leaving for City expenditures for the year, of every description, ...		$205,918.03

This differs from the Treasurer's account, in the sum of $543.68, a discrepancy arising from the fact that some bills at the close of each year, allowed by the Auditor, are not called for at the Treasury before December 1st.

Of this sum of		$205,918.03
There was paid for interest on the permanent debt, ...	$9,332.27	
For interest on temporary loans, . .	3,659.11	12,991.38
Leaving for City expenditures, exclusive of interest paid, ...		$192,926.65

This is $22,255.95 more than was paid the previous year, and is occasioned by the fact, that among these expenditures is an entirely new and extraordinary item of $25,038.79, paid, in part, to equip volunteers for the war, but mostly to aid their families, under the provision of an act of the Legislature of May 23d last, entitled, "An Act in Aid of the Families of Volunteers, and for other purposes," and an Ordinance of the City passed June 5th, entitled, "An Ordinance in relation to the disbursement of the appropriation for Volunteers and their Families."

As early as May last, the last City Council commenced a system of very liberal aid to such families of volunteers, enlisted in the service of the country, as came within the terms of these provisions. This has been, and still is, continued. In very many instances the Committee, intrusted by the Ordinance with the disbursement of this aid, have exceeded, in their grants, the sum allowed by the Commonwealth, and in very few have they fallen below it. They have endeavored to administer the law fairly and liberally, preferring to err, if at all, in favor of those who have so gallantly come forward to sustain the country in its hour of trial and peril. In so doing, I have no doubt they have acted in harmony with the views and wishes of our community. In some instances, they may have been deceived, but these are comparatively few, and hardly avoidable, when the cases are so numerous. The names of all persons to whom aid is given, have been recently published, with the amounts paid them, and the citizens are thus enabled to judge of the fidelity and judgment of the Committee. At the present time the City are aiding no less than three hundred and fifty-nine families, and paying out weekly, nine hundred and sixty-three dollars.

A portion of this sum will be repaid by the State, but, as before remarked, the Committee have not restricted themselves, in many instances, to this sum, so that a considerable part of the expenditure will fall on the City. As illustrating the generous extent of this aid, in some cases, as much has been allowed per week to a family, as has been paid to a person, with himself and an equally large family to support, for a week's labor upon the highways.

Whether this system shall be continued in its full extent, during

the war, or whether, when the soldier shall be in regular receipt of his pay, the necessities growing out of a sudden abandonment of his business and family relieved, the inclemencies of the season past, and the depressions of business mitigated, the allowances shall be restricted to such amount as the State provides, is for your determination. While our citizens will require, as they ought to require, that every dollar of a now burdensome taxation shall be wisely and prudently spent, I am sure they will shrink from no real duty, whether devolved upon them by law, a generous devotion to the country, or a constant and liberal care for those among them who have devoted themselves to its pressing and dangerous service.

I would suggest whether it would not be wise and economical, and promote the purposes and usefulness of this aid, as well as equity and equality in its bestowal, if a single and efficient agent were appointed for the whole City, personally to superintend its distribution, under direction of the Committee. The Committee, with all the fidelity and labor they can bestow, and there has been no lack of either, cannot personally and particularly examine and watch every case. In many instances, such examination and watch, I am most happy to say, are not needed. Others are of a different character. An agent could not only ascertain what cases required aid, and in what amount and form it could be best given, but could often be of great service to the recipients in making it most available, — while, if properly selected, he could blend with his duties many ministrations of Christian kindness and love.

It gives me pleasure to add, in this connection, that while the City government has been thus active in aid of volunteers and their families, the people have been equally so. Aside from those numerous and private benevolences, which seek and receive no notice, but from Him "who seeth in secret," our religious societies, and other associations have interested themselves largely and effectively in this work, and the contributions of our citizens have been frequent, ready, and liberal — while a company of ladies, at the City Hall, have sought, from week to week, to furnish relief, in the most acceptable form, to the wives and relatives of soldiers, by providing them with suitable employment at remunerating prices.

Exclusive of the payments to volunteers and their families, the city expenses have not increased the past year. I am gratified to state this, because as the year progressed, in the general stagnation of business in all branches of industry, and the consequent loss of employment by great numbers, a considerable increase, in more than one department, might have been reasonably anticipated.

The debt of the City, usually designated in its public documents, the "permanent debt," on December 1, 1860, was $179,592.00. There has been nominally paid, the past year, $25,000. But as $20,000, which became due in that month, was paid by borrowing again the same sum for five years, there has been in reality but $5,000 paid. Although this is but a small sum, I regard its payment with great satisfaction, as indicating a policy of gradually reducing and finally extinguishing this whole debt, now amounting to $174,592.00. I trust this policy will be adopted and firmly adhered to, and most especially should I deprecate the opposite policy of increasing, under any circumstances, this debt.

The practice, quite too common in all or most of our cities, of creating a public debt for all purposes, outside of what are called ordinary expenses, construing that term with most extreme strictness, I regard as pernicious in its influence and disastrous in its results. It tends to promote careless, unnecessary, and extravagant expenditure, by allowing it to be made, without the necessity of instantly notifying the citizens of it, in their annual tax bills. It is uneconomical, in that the tax payers, every twelve or fifteen years, depending on the rate of interest, pay for this the whole amount of the debt, without diminishing the principal; whereas the anticipation of this sum once, in taxation, would have ended the burden forever, instead of leaving it constantly to recur to its full extent, every dozen years. Such debts usually become in fact, what they are significantly in name, *permanent*, since no time is found more convenient to pay them, than that which created them, and no city government is more ready to assume the responsibility of taxation to meet, than their predecessors were to prevent them. I know it is argued that these debts are contracted for structures and improvements of which posterity will have the benefit, and for which they

should therefore pay. Granting this sometimes to be true, it is worth considering, whether we do posterity justice, in transmitting to it structures and improvements worn by use, perhaps antiquated in construction by the progress of the age, outgrown by the population, or rendered useless or inconvenient by its changes, while we send along with them debts for their entire cost. Besides, with all we transmit, each generation will have its full share of these structures and improvements to make. This is illustrated well in the case of school-houses, where a reference to the growth of population shows, what our experience has confirmed, that at least one new one will be required every five or six years.

In these remarks I refer to the policy of creating debts, and the temptations, liabilities, and evils incident to it, and not to our existing debt, which I have no reason to doubt was incurred for proper objects, and I hope as little that it will be gradually extinguished. I speak too, entirely, of the impolicy of running into debt to meet the wants or necessities of the City, not of the propriety of fully and liberally meeting such wants or necessities. There is no reason why a city, with the resources and ability of Cambridge, should deny itself any thing needful, and as little, in my judgment, with proper economy, that it should incur a debt to pay for it. I do not mean to say, that there may not be cases and times, when some extraordinary burden of the year may be wisely distributed over two or three, but always with the fixed purpose, when the burden recurs in its distributed place, to meet, not postpone it again.

In the new national and probably augmented State tax of this year, it is evident, without any addition for County or City purposes, that the amount of taxation will have to be increased, and under the temptations such a necessity creates, I have more at length than I otherwise should, called your attention to the impolicy of a City debt.

The Bridge Fund, which amounted in December, 1860, to $107,703.85, is now $110,583.14. By a recent Ordinance, this fund is hereafter to be invested, exclusively, in notes or scrip of the City. I regard this as a wise policy, and trust it may be adhered to, both for safety and expediency, as it places the fund on the same

security as the obligation for which it was received, secures it against any possible loss, prevents it from ever being a disturbing element in City administration, and withdraws and puts within the City's control, if it does not actually cancel, more than two thirds of its whole debt. Care should, and doubtless will be taken, that the change in investment be judiciously made, so as not thereby to incur loss. And I trust all investments will be in existing notes of the City, or renewals of them, and not by creating additional debt.

There will mature, during the present year, $24,900 of the City debt, for which provision must be made. In the present depression of property and business, and necessary increase of taxation for national and State purposes, the payment of this entire sum would be, probably, a vastly more severe burden this year, than it would have been in 1850 and 1852, when all but $2,000 of this debt was contracted; while a very large proportion of its whole amount has been meantime paid for interest. This illustrates well the inexpediency of such debts.

In 1850, when $10,000 of this debt was incurred, the rate of taxation was $6.30 on a thousand dollars, and the simple raising of it to $7.50, a rate still two dollars on a thousand *less* than we now pay, would have rendered this amount of debt unnecessary. Twelve thousand dollars more of it was contracted for school-houses in 1852, and it is a suggestive consideration, that this very year, when it falls due, we shall be obliged to raise for school-houses to meet our own wants, double its amount, while to have raised the rate of taxation to a dollar on a thousand less than now paid, would have wholly avoided this part of the debt.

While under present circumstances it may not be advisable to extinguish all this debt this year, I trust some part at least will be cancelled, if it be only enough to show that you recognize the policy of gradual extinction as established, and to be adhered to at all times.

The condition and character of the Public Schools will appear in the Report of the School Committee, soon to be laid before you and the citizens in print. Probably no portion of the money raised by taxation is contributed more cheerfully, or its expenditure regarded with

more satisfaction, than that devoted to public education. And I think I do not claim too much in asserting that nowhere is there such opportunity to obtain the highest education our country can furnish, at so little cost to the recipient as here, in a system commencing in the simple alphabet school at the public charge, and so continuing until it reaches the ancient University, so long the glory and pride of our City, and which opens wide its doors to our citizens, at least, without further personal expense than a tuition fee so moderate in itself, or so modified by charities, as to be almost literally within the means of all. I know the College has no municipal relations with the City, distinct from that of other corporations, save in the exemption of its property from taxation, and yet it is honorable to our citizens, that, from its situation in their midst, they do regard it as the natural and indispensable head of their educational system, and in the single facility I have named, aside from its influence on the growth, prosperity, and wealth of the City, as contributing more, a thousand fold, to the real results of taxation, than its limited privilege subtracts from its amount. And I desire here to acknowledge the beneficent influence of the University upon our public education, as well as that of its officers and professors in promoting and advancing it.

The expenditures in this department, the past year, have been $46,410.00, of which $38,491.84 have been paid as compensation to teachers. Although this is much the largest single head of City expenses, we must reasonably anticipate, with the growth of population, that it will increase from year to year. Those who pay it, will look not so much to its amount, as to be assured that its full benefits are realized. As there has been but a single term of the public schools, since my first election as Mayor, I have had little leisure or opportunity personally to visit them. But I take pleasure in referring to the fidelity with which this duty has been performed by the School Committee. Their report will, I trust, satisfy you that these schools have lost nothing of that "excellent condition" in which their immediate predecessors found them. Some impression may be gained of the advance of our system, from the fact that the requirements now to enter our High School are three times as great as ten, and twice as great as three years ago, and yet very few from our Grammar

Schools who seek, fail to enter it. I forbear, however, to say more on this topic, as the whole subject, except so far as relates to the construction and care of school-houses, is confided by law to a body other than yours, wholly independent of it, and responsible directly to the people.

The construction of school-houses is intrusted to you. And I venture to suggest whether there may not be sometimes a temptation in erecting them, to sacrifice practical utility, economy, comfort, or modern improvement, to an external stateliness, which, while it adorns the neighborhood, may also constantly remind the stranger of the greatness of our enterprise in public education. I would not complain of blending all these purposes. I merely suggest the possibility of sacrificing the former to the latter. It is also worth considering whether it may not be desirable to establish some system, by which school-houses hereafter built for Grammar Schools, may be exclusively such, and built upon the modern and improved plan of providing a separate room for each class, while those for Primary and Alphabet Schools may be less costly and more numerous, and thus within easier distance of those for whose benefit they are designed.

The necessity for a new High School-house has been apparent and pressing for some time, and was so far recognized by your immediate predecessors, that they purchased a site for it. Nothing further was done, and the necessity is yet unmet. It devolves upon you to determine what measures shall be taken in regard to it. We fail to realize the full benefits of our High School, because it has not a sufficiently large and proper house, while very considerable inconveniences exist for want of proper accommodation for other schools in its vicinity, which would be remedied by appropriating to their use the present building. Whether this somewhat extraordinary expense shall be added to the necessarily heavy taxation of this year, or whether it shall be postponed, or distributed over this and one or two succeeding years, is for your determination. The City, in addition to the benefits of the house, is now losing several hundred dollars a year in interest on the cost of the site. I commend the subject to your early attention.

The Fire Department has maintained its established character for efficiency, discipline, and order. The losses by fire the past year

have been $28,412, of which $16,512 were covered by insurance. More than half of this whole loss was in the unfortunate burning of the Methodist Church in March last. The average membership in the Department has been less than usual, for a reason highly creditable to its patriotism and public spirit. Of two hundred and fifty members, no less than seventy-eight, or about one third of the whole number, have volunteered for the military service of the country.

The engine houses, with one exception, and the other property of the Department generally, are in a satisfactory condition. For all details and doings of the year, I refer you to the Report of the Chief Engineer. And, in doing so, I commend to your careful consideration his recommendation of the establishment of a Telegraphic Fire Alarm, and the purchase of a Steam Fire Engine, measures deserving an early attention, and which I should more earnestly press upon you in a year of less burdensome taxation.

Of the expenditures and doings in the department of Streets, Bridges, Reservoirs, and Drains, you will be informed in detail by the Report of the Superintendent, as you will also be of their present condition and character. Nearly $21,000 have been spent on the streets. Of this, $4,750 have been expended in the grading and construction of Walden and Dublin Streets, as laid out by a former City Council, and $2,150 in raising the dyke and widening and fencing Mt. Auburn street. This leaves a little over $13,000 for the ordinary repair and care of streets and sidewalks, — a sum not more than adequate to this purpose. I regard it as a high moral, no less than legal duty, as well as the most obvious economy, to keep our streets, in the language of the statutes, "safe and convenient for travellers at all seasons of the year." In doing this, without additional expense, with proper care and judgment, much may be done to make them ornamental and agreeable to those who live upon them.

In this connection I call your attention to the increasing practice, in forms evading existing laws and ordinances, of feeding cattle along the streets. This practice injures the sidewalks, is an encroachment on the rights of, and a nuisance to, the abuttors, tempts boys, as the police complain, from school and to crime, and is of doubtful benefit

to the cattle or their owners. And I recommend to you the use of all measures in your power to stop it.

Besides the public streets, there are in our City no less than one hundred and four private streets, a statement of the location and condition of which I have recently had prepared. None of these are by law chargeable upon the city as public ways, but unless they are closed up by the Mayor and Aldermen, where they enter the public streets, when dangerous, or other caution is given to the public, the City is "liable for all damages arising from defects therein," in the same manner as if they were public streets. So much of the statute as authorizes the Mayor and Aldermen to grade and make safe these streets, and assess the expense on the abuttors, has been recently pronounced by the Supreme Court unconstitutional. Without power, therefore, except at its own expense, and perhaps not then, to put these streets in safe condition, unless they are closed up, or sufficient notice given, the City is yet liable for any defect in them. Twenty-five of these are reported to me, on my request to have them examined, as unsafe, and twenty-two more as in bad condition. It is obvious some measures should be taken to guard alike the public and the City against injury and liability. Many of these streets have been long used as ways, have been built upon to a considerable extent, are of utility, and it would be difficult and inconvenient, as well as undesirable, to close them. Some of them, perhaps, most citizens are hardly aware are private. Others are of quite different character.

I commend this subject to your early and earnest attention, with the recommendation that such of these streets as are of public convenience and necessity should be accepted or laid out as public highways, that the power of the City over them may correspond with its responsibility. In other cases efficient measures should be taken to close them, or notify the public that they are private streets. And these measures should apply to cases where the owners or abuttors desire, for reasons of their own, to have them remain private streets. If they take the benefits of this, they should assume its responsibilities.

There are in the City three corporations, having certain rights and

privileges in the streets distinct from the public, and the exercise of which more or less affects the use, obstruction, and repair of such streets; and I therefore allude to them in this connection. I mean the Gas Company, the Horse Railroad Company, and the Water Works. With the internal management of these, or any similar companies that may be incorporated, the City Government has nothing to do. They are private corporations, but for public objects. To them we are doubtless indebted, not for the improvements over the past, which they have respectively introduced to us, for these are but those of our age; but for the enterprise and energy which have enabled us to realize these improvements. The just estimate of this indebtedness ought to be, and will be made, not by comparing the modern system for the supply of light, water, or communication with the earlier, but by comparing the system here, with the same system elsewhere, in its extent, perfection, and cheapness. Neither the present, nor any future companies, if such there be, will have attained their highest duty, or usefulness in their trust, until, consistent with a just and fair remuneration for their service, they can furnish all its benefits to the citizens in the best and cheapest form. To enable them to do this they should, and doubtless will, receive from you every just and equitable aid. At the same time, it becomes you to see to it, that no rights of the public are encroached upon; no powers now yours inconsiderately parted with; and no burdens, legitimately belonging to others, shifted upon the City. And in dealing with these, and all matters where private interests are upon one, and public on the other side, allow me to remind you that he is as little calculated for a municipal, as a State legislator, who cannot disregard the few who earnestly importune him, for the sake of the many who silently trust him.

The bridge over Charles River, on Brighton Street, long known as "The Great Bridge," has been, for the past two years, a source of expense to the City, in litigation to settle our liabilities in regard to it, and a suit is still pending, growing out of closing the bridge in the early stages of the controversy. The necessary steps have been taken by your predecessors to petition the Legislature to define and settle these liabilities. It would seem but just, and carrying out the principles adopted by the Legislature in releasing Lexington and West

Cambridge from their support in part of this bridge, as well as consistent with the general provisions of law, to release Cambridge from all care or liability for any part of the bridge outside its own limits. This petition will require your immediate attention.

In this connection I may add, that the last City Council took also the proper measures to have presented to the Legislature now in session, a petition for authority to remove to the Cambridge Cemetery all bodies still remaining in the burial-ground on Broadway, in Ward Two. This will likewise require your immediate attention, and I trust such legislation may be obtained, as will enable the City to relieve itself of a discredit, and the neighborhood of an offence.

The condition of the Cambridge Cemetery you will learn from the Report of the Commissioners. The portion originally set aside for a public burial-ground has been filled up, and another portion has been devoted to a similar purpose. The repeated recommendation of the Commissioners to enlarge it, by the purchase of an adjoining lot, deserves attention. This lot is, doubtless, in its situation and character, worth more as an addition to the Cemetery, than for other purposes. If it cannot be purchased for a reasonable price, it may be wise for the City government to take measures to secure, prospectively, when favorable opportunity occurs, a lot elsewhere for another public burial-place.

The condition of the Almshouse, farm, ledge, and property connected with it, appears by the report of the Overseers of the Poor, to whom their charge, as well as all expenditures for the poor, are committed. A small dwelling-house has recently been completed near the entrance to the ledge, to be occupied by some of the men employed upon it. It is rented now to one of them for $75, which, I am informed, is much more than the interest on its cost. The demand for stone at the ledge has been small the past year.

The monthly aggregates reported by the Overseers, show an expenditure for the support of the poor, in all forms, of $9,511. This apparently exceeds the appropriation, but the excess is merely apparent, as a considerable portion of this amount, namely, the fuel consumed at the Almshouse, or distributed to the poor, is, in the Auditor's accounts, charged to that appropriation. I would suggest the discon-

tinuance of the appropriation for fuel, and the requiring the expenditures now made under it to be charged hereafter to the respective appropriations to which they belong. This would save confusion, and enable the people to see at once the entire expense in any one department.

The receipts for the sale of vegetables, stone, &c., at the Almshouse, have been $3,392.56. The condition of the establishment, as well as that of its inmates, under the efficient and judicious care of the Superintendent and Matron, is highly satisfactory. It is suggested to the consideration of the Overseers, whether further provision may not be advantageously made for more frequent religious services for the old and the young on the Sabbath.

The expense of lighting the streets has been somewhat increased the past year, but it has been caused by a considerable increase in the number of street lamps, as the cost of maintaining them has been diminished. The details of this department are concisely stated in the Report of the Superintendent having it in charge. An increase of expense for purposes like those of last year, within prudent limits, will not be regarded with disfavor, as it promotes the safety and convenience of the citizens, and aids both to prevent and detect crime.

The Police Department, although small in numbers, has maintained its efficiency, and proved adequate to the wants of the City. The Chief of Police suggests in his Report that an addition of one, at least, in each district should be made to its present force, and that a permanent day police be established in Ward Five. I refer to your consideration the suggestion and the reasons given for it in his Report, which will be before you.

The City is at present, and for some time past has been, unusually quiet and free from disturbance and crime, although, taking the whole year, the number of arrests, and of persons who have been lodged by the police, has increased twenty-five per cent. This increase was between April and October last, and was incidental to the existence of a military camp in Ward Five, in the earlier period of its establishment.

Eighteen hundred and three persons were furnished last year with food and lodging by the police, where no arrests were made. It is

better that this should be done, as it is in all cases of necessity, at the police stations, than that these persons should throw themselves upon the sympathy of the citizens for a nightly shelter. So far as they are deserving or suffering, such aid will commend itself to everybody. While it is better that the undeserving should be safe in the station-house for the night, than wandering through the streets or encroaching on private premises, still it is undoubtedly true that a certain portion of these people live by a somewhat regular vagrancy, from station-house to station-house, through the metropolis and the surrounding cities. While others are thrown both upon our Almshouse and station-houses for temporary aid, by the pernicious practice of courts elsewhere discharging persons before them on condition of their leaving the city in a limited time.

The great cause of crime, and consequent burden of its expense, are concisely stated by the Chief of Police, when he says, "The sale and use of intoxicating liquors are directly or indirectly the cause of almost all the crime which gives employment to the Police."

I regret to say that the number of truants and absentees from school is reported as increasing among us. One prolific cause of this is the employment of these children in gathering house offal about the City. This the police report also, as one great source of juvenile crime, and most of the boys sent from here to the State Reform School, are from the class so employed. For this and other reasons I recommend to you early to consider, whether there cannot be established, in connection with the Almshouse and its farm, a system for collecting all this offal by City teams and carrying it to the Almshouse farm, and there disposing of it in such manner as to make its collection little expense, if it be not a profit, to the City. I am led to believe such a system could be adopted, which would largely mitigate the evils I have referred to, be a protection and relief to the citizens, and certainly at no great ultimate cost.

Since the revisal and publication of the City Ordinances, amendments have been made to the City Charter, several new and important Ordinances passed, and the entire General Statutes of the Commonwealth revised. I suggest that there should be by your Boards another revision of these Ordinances, and a publication of

them, with such general or special laws as affect the powers or administration of the City. Perhaps this may well be deferred until the City Council shall have revised the boundaries of the Wards, which the eighth section of the amendments of the charter, made in 1857, requires them to do this year.

Among the duties assigned me by your predecessors, was that of recently visiting, in connection with one of their number, the volunteer soldiers from Cambridge, now at the seat of war. The results of that visit have been already reported to the proper body, and I need not repeat them. While I have been exceedingly gratified in being able to bring you the most favorable reports of the condition, conduct, and character of these soldiers, I was equally so to carry to them the warmest assurances of your remembrance, regard, and care.

Cambridge has in the field a number of men quite equal to the proportion her population requires. Without a single military organization within her limits, less than a year ago, she has, if I mistake not, enlisted and sent to the war the first of the newly recruited companies of the State, under command of one of your members. And she has now, I am led to believe, with what she has had, in active service, nearly volunteers enough to form a regiment, with officers fully competent to command it. The number necessary to complete such a regiment might readily have been obtained, and my only regret is that such measures were not early taken, as that all the Cambridge men could thus have been embodied in a single regiment, whose name, history, and fame might so have become, now and hereafter, more intimately and inseparably associated with their City.

We have met to-day, gentlemen, simply to organize our City Government, and for strictly municipal purposes. Yet we cannot enter upon or accomplish these, without being constantly reminded, in various ways, that we are citizens of a common country, in whose continuance and welfare our own, as a community, are involved. Ordinarily, heretofore, we have been but the silent recipients of its blessings; to-day we are the defenders of its existence. When, twelve months ago, our predecessors occupied these places, as we do this morning, the dark, portentous cloud, which now covers the whole heavens

had but just appeared, threatening, but comparatively insignificant, in the southern sky. A single State, never in our day distinguished for either its love to the Union or its loyalty to the Constitution, had attempted to secede from the one, and overthrow the other. This attempt, so monstrous in its purpose, so seemingly impulsive in its origin, so surprising in its character, and so unpromising in its results, as hardly to be deemed real, developed itself with the advancing year, in an insurrection, formidable in its proportions, and exceeding general calculation in its resources, till it culminated in organized and active war on the Government. It was not till the alternative of dissolution or defence was alone left to it that the Government summoned its loyal subjects to arm for such defence. The response was a voluntary army, larger than civilized warfare has often marshalled, and to-day twenty millions watch with tremulous interest, but with one heart and one prayer, its slightest movement. One great purpose, too transcendent in its ends and its consequences to be for an instant forgotten or deviated from, now absorbs every loyal mind and nerves every loyal arm. From this purpose neither foreign complications nor domestic differences, upon subjects entirely subordinate, should ever turn this people. Not greatly elevated by transient successes, nor greatly depressed by temporary reverses, steadily, unitedly, and persistently they will follow and sustain the administration of the Country, in restoring its Constitution and reëstablishing its Government, in their full authority and vigor, over its entire territory. And may the same all-wise Providence who gave to the fathers the courage, the patriotism, and the wisdom to found, endow the sons with the like virtues and ability to preserve those institutions which have made us a prosperous and a powerful, because a free and united people.

CHAS. THEO. RUSSELL.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

THE Joint Standing Committee on Finance, in accordance with the provisions of the "Ordinance establishing a system of Accountability in the Expenditures of the City," respectfully submit to the City Council their

REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1861.

They have caused to be prepared, and herewith submit to be laid before the City Council, a schedule of the expenditures for the last financial year, "giving in detail the amount of appropriation and expenditure of each department." By a sub-committee, whose report is hereto annexed, they have examined and audited the accounts of the City Treasurer, and have compared the accounts with the vouchers therefor, and examined the notes and securities in his hands belonging to the City. They have also, by another sub-committee, prepared a schedule of the property, real and personal, belonging to the City, and the value thereof, and they have also prepared a statement of the amount of the City Debt, all of which are hereto annexed and made part of their report.

The appropriations made at the commencement of the year were, in the aggregate, $250,194.36, and the aggregate expenditures allowed and charged against them on the Auditor's books, although some small part of these bills, amounting to $1,095.78, had not been actually called for and paid by the Treasurer before December 1st, were $233,918.03, leaving a balance of appropriations unexpended of $16,276.33.

Many appropriations were altered by the City Council during the

year, by additions to some, and subtractions from others, and one entire new and large item of $26,000 for "volunteers and their families," introduced. These changes, however, did not increase the total amount, the new appropriations or additions to existing ones being derived, in all cases, from transfers from others already made.

If the City Council made ample provision to raise all the money appropriated, and had the same been all realized, there should be on hand the above amount of $16,276.33; but such is not the case, as a considerable amount of taxes are still unpaid, as hereinafter stated.

The actual receipts into the Treasury, and the disbursements therefrom, as appears by the Treasurer's Report, have been

Receipts, including temporary loans in anticipation of the taxes, and balance on hand, December 1, 1860, ...	$392,828.81
Expenditures, including the payment of these loans, as the taxes were received,	390,790.75
Leaving the actual cash balance in the Treasury, December 1, 1861, . .	$2,038.06

The debt of the City, Dec. 1, 1860, as per the Report of the Finance Committee at that time, was as follows: —

Notes given to sundry Institutions and individuals, constituting what is called the permanent debt, ...	$179,592.00
Temporary loan unpaid, ...	10,924.00
City Bonds loaned Cambridge Water Works,	50,000.00
Total, ...	$240,516.00

There have been paid the past year, —

The temporary loan above mentioned,	$10,924.00	
E. Kendall's notes, ...	4,000.00	
Lowell Institution for Savings' note,	20,000.00	
First Evangelical Society's note, . .	1,000.00	
		35,924.00
Leaving the debt, Dec. 1, 1861, .		$204,592.00

Amount brought forward,		$204,592.00
There was borrowed in December last, to pay the Note of the Lowell Institution for Savings, ...		20,000.00
Leaving the present amount, . .		$224,592.00
To meet this, the City has a bond of the Cambridge Water Works, with pledge of stock as collateral, ...	$50,000.00	
Amory Houghton's note, ...	877.06	
Asa Murdock's " . . .	1,935.00	
" " " . . .	967.50	
N. Prentiss's " . . .	1,000.00	
		54,779.56
Leaving balance of indebtedness, Dec. 1, 1861,		$169,812.44
To this should be added the State and County Taxes for 1861, not then paid, and not due, and not usually paid until after Dec. 1, amounting to . . .		$26,078.07

Also such bills, or claims on contracts, for the past year, usually outstanding at its close, as have not yet been presented and audited, the amount of which cannot be ascertained, but is estimated as small.

The Taxes assessed for 1861, were, —		
For City purposes, ...		$188,940.08
For County purposes, ...		19,400.07
For State purposes, ...		6,678.00
Making a total tax assessed, .		$215,018.15
Of the above tax, the amount collected is	$173,948.46	
Discounted, ...	6,930.05	
Abated, ...	2,947.86	
		183,826.37
Balance uncollected, . . .		$31,191.78
Of the tax of 1860, there remained uncollected, Dec. 1, 1860, ...		$18,627.32

Amount brought forward,		$18,627.32
Of that amount, there have been		
Collected, ...	$15,895.90	
Abated, ...	866.30	
		16,762.20
Balance uncollected, . . .		$1,865.12
Of the tax of 1859, there remained uncollected, Dec. 1, 1860, . . .		$2,296.15
Of that amount, there have been		
Collected, ...	$338.98	
Abated, ...	1,941.28	
		2,280.26
Balance uncollected, . . .		$15.89
Of the tax of 1858, there remained uncollected, Dec. 1, 1860, . . .		$215.62
Of that amount, there have been		
Collected, ...	$33.31	
Abated, ...	172.74	
		206.05
Balance uncollected, . . .		$9.57

The above statement of the amount of tax for 1858, uncollected December 1, 1860, differs from that in the report of the Finance Committee of last year, by being $76.50 more, that sum being for poll-taxes assessed subsequently to the general assessment, and omitted accidentally by the former committee.

Of the balance of taxes for 1857 and 1856, remaining uncollected, Dec. 1, 1860, nothing has been collected, and it remains now, as last year, — $127.25.

Of the balance of taxes reported by the Committee of last year, as in the hands of a former Treasurer, Mr. A. J. Webber, amounting to $4,637.51, nothing has been received, and the Committee consider this balance of little or no value, and deem it proper that such action should be taken by the City Council, that if there be any value in it, it shall be recovered, and if not, that the item should at once be charged off, as no longer assets of the City.

The amount of drain taxes committed to the Treasurer in 1861, has been . . .		$1,847.43
Of these, there have been		
Collected, ...	$1,043.88	
Abated, ...	21.09	
		1,064.97
Leaving still uncollected, . .		$782.46
The amount of drain taxes due for former years, and remaining uncollected, Dec. 1, 1860, was . .		$4,125.83
Of these, there have been collected, . . .		3,017.32
Leaving still due, ...		$1,108.51

There have been no taxes for grading private streets laid the past year.

The balance of these taxes, laid in former years, and remaining uncollected, Dec. 1, 1860, was, for 1860,	$154.80
For previous years, ...	1,907.25
	$2,062.05
There have been collected of these, the past year, .	154.80
Leaving a balance uncollected of . . .	$1,907.25

The Committee are led to believe, since the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court that the Statute of 1853, ch. 315, is unconstitutional and void, that this balance cannot be recovered, and is of no value.

The valuation of estates, as appears by the Assessors' books for the year 1861, is as follows:

District.	Wards.	Polls.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Aggregates.
I.	1 & 5,	1,438	$6,009,700	$2,962,600	$8,972,300
II.	2 & 4,	2,876	6,491,700	2,088,400	8,580,100
III.	3,	1,676	3,014,600	1,120,700	4,135,300
Total,		5,990	$15,516,000	$6,171,700	$21,687,700

The rate of assessment the past year has been $9.50 on a thousand dollars, subject to the discount of four per cent. allowed on all taxes paid on or before October 10th.

The Committee present the following condensed abstract of the receipts and expenditures of the year, as taken from the Treasurer's and Auditor's accounts.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, Dec. 1, 1860,	$30,008.86
Temporary Loans from sundry persons and institutions,	129,500.00
Taxes for 1861,	173,948.46
" for previous years,	16,268.19
Drain Taxes,	4,061.20
Grading Taxes,	154.80
Weighing Fees,	427.17
Licenses,	407.90
Use of City Hall,	212.25
Judge of Police Court,	836.92
Rent of Court Room, City Hall,	216.67
School Fund,	953.74
Hopkins Fund,	493.06
Bridge Fund for repairs of Bridges,	3,955.12
Union Railway Company, contributed towards expense of widening Main Street,	1,200.00
Almshouse,	3,389.12
Cemetery,	1,793.51
Dana Library, Fines, &c.,	237.10
Note of A. Houghton paid,	972.75
Sundry persons, interest,	335.19
Cambridge Water Works, interest,	3,000.00
Miscellaneous sources,	456.80
Bank of Republic, loan, five years,	20,000.00
Total Receipts,	$392,828.81

EXPENDITURES.

For City purposes,	$192,122.90
City Debt,	25,000.00
Interest and Bank discounts,	13,195.13
Amount carried forward,	$230,318.03

Amount brought forward,		$230,318.03
Interest on Water Loan, . . .		3,000.00
Dowse Institute, ...		600.00
Amount paid, as per Auditor, .		$233,918.03
Add State Tax, 1860, . . .	$4,330.00	
" County Tax, 1860, . . .	12,662.40	
Temporary Loans, 1860 and 1861, .	140,424.00	
		157,416.40
		$391,334.43
Add for bills and interest allowed by Auditor last year prior to Dec. 1, 1860, but not paid till after, ...		838.35
		$392,172.78
Deduct bills allowed by Auditor this year, and included in his account, but not paid before Dec. 1, 1861, . . .	$1,095.78	
Interest then unpaid, ...	286.25	
		1,382.03
		$390,790.75
Add balance in the Treasury, Dec. 1, 1861,		2,038.06
And we find the true balance, .		$392,828.81

The accounts of the Treasurer and Auditor thus correspond.

It will be observed by the foregoing Report, and the Auditor's schedule accompanying it, that there has been an expenditure of $25,038.79 in aid of volunteers for the present war and their families. This is an unusual and extraordinary expenditure, which has been made under the Act of the Legislature passed May 23, 1861, entitled, "An Act in Aid of the Families of Volunteers and for other purposes," and an Ordinance of the City Council, passed June 5th, entitled, "An Ordinance in relation to the disbursement of the appropriation for Volunteers and their Families." A part of this sum the Committee think should be repaid directly, or through the Commonwealth, by the United States, and a large part of the balance, namely, so much as has been granted within the provisions of the above statute, to the families of volunteer soldiers, the City is justly entitled to recover of the State, under the provisions of that act. What this amount is, the Committee are unable to state, as it is

disbursed by another committee, and the accounts against the Commonwealth had not been made out on the first of December, and are required to be made up to the first of January.

It is gratifying to the Committee that, notwithstanding this payment, the permanent City Debt has been slightly reduced, namely, in the sum of $4,000. And they would add that, but for the unusual appropriation to the volunteers and their families, a sum would have remained in the Treasury sufficient to pay the State and County Tax due the present month, but still leaving no reserved fund. Temporary loans will have to be resorted to at once to pay these taxes, and the City expenses, in anticipation of the taxes and receipts for the year, although there were uncollected taxes for the year unpaid, December 1, 1861, amounting to $31,191.78, or some $5,000 more than the amount of these State and County taxes.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. THEO. RUSSELL,
AMORY HOUGHTON,
H. R. HARDING,
J. C. WELLINGTON,
JARED SHEPARD,
ISAAC C. HOLMES,
H. M. CHAMBERLAIN,
JOHN S. BATES,
} *Committee on Finance.*

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In Board of Aldermen, January 1, 1862.

Report, with the accompanying documents, accepted and sent down for concurrence.

Attest: JUSTIN A. JACOBS, *City Clerk.*

In Common Council, January 1, 1862.

Concurred.

Attest: JOS. G. HOLT, *Clerk.*

REPORT

CONCERNING

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER.

In Committee on Finance, December 30, 1861.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee on Finance to examine the accounts of the City Treasurer for the financial year commencing the first day of December, 1860, and ending on the first day of December, 1861, and also to examine the notes and securities in the hands of the Treasurer, have attended to the duty assigned them, and ask leave to

REPORT:

That your Committee find the accounts of the Treasurer have been correctly kept.

The Treasurer has satisfactory vouchers for all payments made by him, and your Committee submit a schedule of said payments arranged under their appropriate heads.

They also submit a schedule of notes and accounts due the City, together with a copy of the Treasurer's account, which shows a balance in his hands of two thousand thirty-eight dollars and six cents, — $2,038.06.

All which is submitted.

AMORY HOUGHTON, } *Sub-Committee*
H. M. CHAMBERLAIN, } *on Finance.*

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES

FOR

THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING DEC. 1, 1861.

For Instruction of Public Schools.

Salaries of Teachers in all the Public Schools, except the salary of the Principal of the High School for one quarter, paid from the "Hopkins Fund,"		$37,041.84	
Teacher of Music,		1,000.00	
School Committee,		975.00	
			$39,016.84
Appropriation,	$38,000.00		
Additional do.,	1,100.00		
		$39,100.00	
Amount of Expenses,		39,016.84	
Balance unexpended,		$83.16	

HOPKINS FUND.

Principal of High School, one quarter,		$450.00	
			$450.00
Balance of former account,	$232.23		
Amount received of Trustees,	493.06		
		$725.29	
Amount of Expenses,		450.00	
Balance unexpended,		$275.29	

For Repairs of School-houses.

Rent of Hall for School-room,			$250.00
School furniture,			1,017.70
Carpenter's work and materials,			969.42
Mason work and materials,			171.11
Painting and glazing,			338.41
Repairs of furnaces, stoves, &c.,			624.90
Slating,			83.72
Plumbers' work and materials,			49.77
Digging well and repairing pump,			22.50
Hardware, keys, &c.,			82.85
Coal screen,			8.38
Ironwork,			5.23
Repairing copper gutter,			7.10
Bell-hanging, &c.,			7.50
Clocks and repairing,			14.50
Cleaning windows, blinds, &c.,			18.75
Banking with tan, &c.,			10.62
Gravel,			46.44
Water rates,			126.00
Truckage of furniture, &c.,			11.50
			$3,866.40
Appropriation,	$3,000.00		
Additional do.,	1,000.00		
		$4,000.00	
Amount of Expenses,		3,866.40	
Balance unexpended,		$133.60	

For Care, &c., of School-houses.

Care of houses, fires, &c.,	$1,523.12
Sweeping and cleaning,	196.27
Labor and materials for repairs,	190.79
Mats, brushes, brooms, dusters, hardware, &c.,	247.21
Books and stationery,	599.43
Philosophical apparatus and repairs,	49.50
Printing and advertising,	166.80
Amount carried forward,	$2,973.12

Amount brought forward,		$2,973.12	
Postage stamps and envelopes,		9.32	
Clocks, and cleaning and repairing do.,		66.45	
Hanging bells,		14.50	
Ringing bell,		2.00	
Charcoal and kindlings,		8.62	
Truckage,		2.75	
			$3,076.76
Appropriation,	$2,800.00		
Additional do.,	500.00		
		$3,300.00	
Amount of Expenses,		3,076.76	
Balance unexpended,		$223.24	

For Almshouse.

Warden, salary,	$500.00
Matron, "	100.00
Chaplain, "	100.00
Physician, "	100.00
Clerk of overseers, salary,	50.00
Provisions, groceries, and supplies for the house,	3,059.58
Dry goods and clothing,	542.65
Boots, shoes, and brogans,	170.68
Labor on the farm,	71.50
Labor of domestics,	69.50
Use of land and fishing privilege,	100.00
Grain and meal,	712.64
Lumber and lime,	153.21
Hardware, paints, oil, &c.,	162.12
Agricultural tools, seeds, &c.	93.07
Horse-shoeing, ironwork, &c.,	105.49
Repairing carts, wagons, &c.,	92.95
Copper boiler, repairing pumps, &c.,	44.59
Harnesses and repairs,	42.08
Stoves, repairing range, &c.,	73.25
Mason work,	27.00
Amount carried forward,	$6,370.31

Amount brought forward,		$6,370.31
Supplies for poor out of the house,		491.32
Medicine,		84.09
Coffins,		58.25
Removing paupers,		43.99
State Lunatic Hospital, board of patients,		339.08
City of Boston, " " "		249.75
City of Worcester, support of paupers,		156.50
City of Salem, " " "		4.88
Town of Woburn, " " "		33.00
Town of N. Andover, " " "		5.00
County of Middlesex, support of prisoners,		42.62
State Reform School, " " "		45.34
Iron bedsteads,		50.00
Raising pest-house,		20.00
Fairbanks's scales,		15.00
Wooden ware and fruit boxes,		22.38
Clocks,		6.50
Crockery ware,		8.10
Fireworks and hanging lamps,		6.84
Burning fluid,		21.32
Salt hay,		15.00
Straw,		57.71
Manure,		582.00
Cows,		53.00
Veterinary services,		2.00
Repairing slating,		6.00
Record book,		5.00
Printing,		3.00
Twine,		2.53
		$8,800.51
Appropriation,	$8,000.00	
Additional do.,	1,000.00	
		$9,000.00
Amount of Expenses,		8,800.51
Balance unexpended,		$199.49

For Labor at Stone Ledge.

Driving teams and labor,	$1,013.85	
Powder and fuse,	120.60	
		$1,134.45
Appropriation,	$1,500.00	
Amount of Expenses,	1,134.45	
Balance unexpended,	$365.55	

For Police and Watch.

Chief of Police, salary,	$800.00	
Services of Police officers, including substitutes and special police,	12,134.72	
Pay continued to family of William Loughrey,	122.00	
Conveyance of prisoners,	201.25	
Supplies for prisoners and lodgers,	68.72	
Gas for watch-houses,	102.90	
Gas-pipe and fixtures,	37.62	
Furniture for stations,	79.34	
Carpenter's work and painting,	46.64	
Whitewashing and cleaning stations,	30.00	
Repairing stoves, lanterns, &c.,	25.08	
Time-pieces,	18.00	
Watchmen's rattles and clubs,	18.38	
Hardware, brooms, fluid, &c.,	19.05	
Night-latches and keys,	8.75	
Stationery,	2.12	
Cambridge Directories,	1.50	
Copy of General Statutes,	1.40	
Printing,	4.00	
Posting notices,	1.75	
Water rates,	13.00	
Burying dogs and removing nuisances,	19.25	
Removing obstructions from streets,	5.50	
		$13,760.97
Appropriation,	$14,000.00	
Amount of Expenses,	13,760.97	
Balance unexpended,	$239.03	

For Repairs of Roads and Sidewalks.

Superintendent of streets, salary,			$800.00
Amount paid for labor,			9,537.40
Labor with teams,			3,837.64
Gravel and carting,			668.40
Widening Mount Auburn street,			1,416.73
Widening Main street,			505.00
Grading Walden street,			900.00
Filling land,			38.05
Labor on bulk-head, Mount Auburn street,			113.87
Stone-work for culvert,			40.00
Horse-shoeing and ironwork,			220.02
Mason work,			17.75
Carpenter's work,			185.50
Lumber and piles,			366.60
Repairing carts, &c.,			178.34
Repairing harnesses, blankets, &c.,			68.30
Repairing hay-cutter and hydrant curb,			1.83
Hay and straw,			773.68
Grain and meal,			824.40
Carrots,			110.84
Hardware, paints, oil, fluid, &c.,			73.44
Shovels, pick-handles, nails, &c.,			84.00
Surveys and plans,			152.49
Rent of land for storage of stone,			30.00
Damages for defect in highway,			10.00
Water rates,			11.24
Medicine for horses,			1.25
Meat for dog, at stables,			10.28
Faggots for brooms,			3.50
Bed-clothes, and washing do.,			17.09
			$20,997.64
Appropriation,	$22,000.00		
Additional do.,	1,200.00		
		$23,200.00	
Amount of Expenses,	$20,997.64		
Transferred,	2,000.00		
		22,997.64	
Balance unexpended,			$202.36

For Fire Department.

ENGINEERS.

Chief Engineer, salary, . . .	$300.00	
Assistant Engineers, " . .	415.56	
Clerk of Engineers, " . . .	18.75	
		$734.31

ENGINE COMPANY NO. ONE.

Company's bill, services, ...	$962.24	
" " fines of members, . .	70.00	
" " fuel and lights, . .	25.00	
Repairs, ...	66.80	
Oil, mats, brooms, &c., ...	9.22	
Hauling engine, ...	3.00	
Truckage, ...	2.14	
		1,138.40

ENGINE COMPANY NO. TWO.

Company's bill, services, ...	$1,443.93	
" " fines of members, .	99.00	
" " fuel and lights, . .	25.00	
Repairs, ...	145.59	
Tin and hardware, brooms, &c., . .	21.83	
Keys, ...	1.40	
Truckage, ...	3.24	
		1,739.99

ENGINE COMPANY NO. THREE.

Company's bill, services, ...	$1,330.83	
" " fines of members, . .	102.50	
" " fuel and lights, . . .	25.00	
Repairs, ...	149.92	
Repairs on engine house, ...	179.18	
Oil, shovel, brooms, &c., . . .	14.40	
Amounts carried forward,	$1,801.83	$3,612.70

Amounts brought forward,	$1,801.83	$3,612.70
Chairs and window shades,	6.73	
Water rates,	10.00	
Keys,	3.59	
Truckage,	5.53	
		1,827.68

ENGINE COMPANY NO. FOUR.

Company's bill, services,	$1,394.55	
" " fines of members,	91.00	
" " fuel and lights,	25.00	
Repairs,	137.41	
Tin and hardware, oil, brooms, &c.,	25.16	
Keys,	1.00	
Hauling engine,	4.50	
Truckage,	.25	
		1,678.87

ENGINE COMPANY NO. FIVE.

Company's bill, services,	$722.89	
" " fines of members,	43.00	
" " fuel and lights,	25.00	
Appropriation for incidental expenses,	100.00	
Repairs,	69.66	
Oil, shovels, stove-pipe, &c.,	14.00	
Hauling engine,	3.50	
Truckage,	1.38	
Keys,	.40	
		979.83

ENGINE COMPANY NO. SIX.

Company's bill, services,	$1,266.04	
" " fines of members,	93.50	
" " fuel and lights,	25.00	
Repairs,	188.02	
Tin and hardware, oil, brooms, &c.,	19.41	
Amounts carried forward,	$1,591.97	$8,099.08

Amounts brought forward,	$1,591.97	$8,099.08
Tables,	6.00	
Water rates,	22.50	
Hauling engine,	5.00	
Keys,	2.40	
Truckage,	5.89	
		1,633.76

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY NO. ONE.

Company's bill, services,	$928.23	
" " fines of members,	54.00	
" " fuel and lights,	15.00	
Repairs,	15.68	
Hauling carriage,	43.50	
Ladders,	14.42	
Tin and hardware, brooms, &c.,	1.32	
Gong bell	6.25	
Keys,	1.20	
Truckage,	.13	
		1,079.73

HUNNEMAN ENGINE COMPANY NO. SEVEN.

Company's bill, services,	$64.00	
Appropriation for incidental expenses,	250.00	
		314.00

REFRESHMENTS.

Engine Company No. Two,	$10.00	
Engine Company No. Three,	28.39	
Somerville Engine Companies,	43.82	
West Cambridge Engine Company No. One,	9.94	
Belmont Engine Company No. Two,	9.93	
Atherton H. Stevens, Jr.,	41.25	
Thomas J. Dale,	9.00	
		152.33
Amount carried forward,		$11,278.90

Amount brought forward,		$11,278.90

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hose and Couplings,	$930.10	
Repairs,	102.97	
Labor, packing hydrants,	56.89	
Salt hay for do. do.,	21.62	
Horse and wagon do. do. do.,	18.00	
Boards and nails do. do. do.,	2.17	
Waste cocks for do.,	9.00	
Clearing snow from do. and reservoirs,	117.01	
Use of horse and carriage,	37.25	
Police services,	35.50	
Ringing bells,	89.50	
Rubber coats for firemen,	87.50	
Painting letters on rubber coats,	6.30	
Stoves, funnel, and iron pipe,	29.61	
Gas-pipe and fixtures,	30.00	
Reservoir covers,	4.50	
Oil,	10.00	
Truckage,	19.01	
Printing,	12.50	
		1,619.43
		$12,898.33

Appropriation,	$12,500.00	
Additional do.,	500.00	
		$13,000.00
Amount of Expenses,		12,898.33
Balance unexpended,		$101.67

Incidental Expenses.

Medical services,	$183.00
Assistant Assessors, services,	298.00
Abstract of records for Assessors,	65.00
Arranging, binding, and indexing City plans,	97.25
Recording births, deaths, and marriages,	276.10
Amount carried forward,	$919.35

Amount brought forward,	$919.35
Recording deeds, &c.,	3.00
Undertakers, reporting deaths,	71.40
Plans and specifications for High School-house,	300.00
Assessing drain taxes,	11.22
Damages, by reason of insufficient width of draw of bridge,	117.98
Printing and advertising,	874.82
Blank books and stationery,	283.23
Postage stamps and boxes,	118.76
Serving notices on Brighton and West Cambridge,	5.00
Taxes refunded,	12.60
Somerville, tax bill,	114.00
Belmont, tax bill,	67.68
Rent of rooms for ward meetings,	60.00
Care of ward room,	4.50
Refreshments for ward officers,	65.75
Supper for City Government,	125.00
Music for High School Exhibition,	35.00
Flags and repairing,	233.59
Flag-staffs and halliards,	241.90
Painting flag-staffs,	175.00
Hoisting and lowering top-masts and flags,	73.00
Firing salutes,	153.00
Ringing bells,	47.00
Labor and loam, Common, Ward One,	81.28
Labor and sods, Fort Washington,	25.76
Signs " "	5.00
Watering trees,	36.00
Horse-posts and chains,	31.71
Repairs of public buildings,	212.32
Insurance of " "	447.92
Bank-lock for safe at City Hall,	77.50
Gas for City Hall,	288.49
Water rates,	12.00
Building and painting fence,	79.90
Repairing hay scales,	23.91
Amount carried forward,	$5,434.57

Amount brought forward,		$5,434.57	
Repairing bell, Universalist church,		2.00	
Care and repairs of clock,		33.50	
Repairing and storing hearse,		64.25	
Funeral expenses,		14.00	
Removing small-pox patient,		5.00	
Use of horses and carriages,		5.00	
Messenger to Lowell for records,		2.25	
Posting and distributing notices,		2.68	
Ballot-boxes,		13.75	
Weighing and screening coal, &c.		13.27	
Testing platforms and weights,		6.50	
Wheel-barrow, mats, brushes, &c.,		15.29	
Truckage,		4.61	
			$5,616.67
Appropriation,	$20,000.00		
Additional do.	9,500.00		
		$29,500.00	
Amount of Expenses,	$5,616.67		
Transferred	20,000.00		
		25,616.67	
Balance unexpended,		$3,883.33	

For Volunteers and their Families.

Uniforms for S. W. Richardson's Company,	$1,204.79
Board, " " " "	2,408.16
Teaming camp equipage,	9.00
Clothing for officers and soldiers,	391.30
Expense recruiting Capt. Burgess' Company,	324.11
Expense, " " Whorf's "	241.79
Expense, " Company 6, 29th Regt.	175.00
Epaulets and pistol holsters,	12.62
Reception of Capt. J. P. Richardson's Company,	290.00
Use of horses and carriages,	10.00
Funeral expenses,	14.50
Removing family to Fall River,	5.04
Amount carried forward,	$5,086.31

Amount brought forward,		$5,086.31
Crutches for wounded soldier,		5.00
Amount paid in cash to soldier's families,		18,000.00
Provisions and groceries for do.,		989.31
House rent for do.,		205.58
Fuel for do.,		739.73
Mecdiine for do.,		12.86
		$25,038.79
Appropriation,	$6,700.00	
Additional do.,	19,300.00	
	$26,000.00	
Amount of Expenses,	25,038.79	
Balance unexpended,	$961.21	

For Reservoirs and Drains.

Salary of Superintendent,		$200.00
Amount paid for labor,		920.29
S. Palmer, building drains,		115.00
A. Houghton, right of using drain,		543.00
John Conlan, " " "		233.00
Bricks and cement,		903.95
Cesspool and reservoir covers,		119.17
Cesspool curbs,		122.00
Edge-stones and cutting culvert holes,		74.34
Supply pipes for reservoirs,		75.31
Lumber " "		41.25
Drawing water from "		40.00
Flood-gate for sewer		5.00
Surveys, plans, &c.,		252.90
Carpenter's work,		80.87
Mason work,		50.25
Repairing carts, sharpening picks, &c.,		58.69
Hardware, lanterns, fluid, &c.,		28.55
Repairs,		6.33
		$3,869.90
Appropriation,	$6,000.00	
Amount of Expenses,	$3,869.90	
Transferred,	1,000.00	
	4,869.90	
Balance unexpended,	$1,130.10	

For Lighting Streets.

Salary of Superintendent of lamps,		$200.00
Gas for street lamps,		4,117.51
Fluid, matches, wicking, &c.,		428.95
Care of and lighting lamps,		1,655.89
Fitting lamp-posts, &c.,		564.28
Painting " " and lanterns,		140.25
Repairing " " "		59.12
Street lamps and burners,		166.83
Copper lanterns and gas cock,		31.52
		$7,364.35
Appropriation	$6,500.00	
Additional do.,	1,000.00	
	$7,500.00	
Amount of Expenses,	7,364.35	
Balance unexpended,	$135.65	

For Paving.

Labor and materials for paving,		$1,963.28
Gravel and teaming,		263.50
Labor with teams,		46.25
Paving stones,		16.25
Wharfage of paving stones,		62.28
		$2,351.56
Appropriation,	$6,000.00	
Amount of Expenses,	$2,351.56	
Transferred,	3,000.00	
	$5,351.56	
Balance unexpended,	$648.44	

For Hydrants.

Setting hydrants,	$51.26
Repairs of do.	141.39
Amount carried forward,	$192.65

Amount brought forward,		$192.65
Nails and spikes,		3.20
Truckage,		8.26
		$204.11

Appropriation,	$500.00
Amount of Expenses,	204.11
Balance unexpended,	$295.89

For Watering Streets.

Appropriation,	$1,700.00
Transferred,	1,700.00

For Care and Repairs of West Boston and Canal Bridges.

Care of draws,	$782.00	
Opening and closing draws during repairs,	43.00	
Labor and materials for pier at Canal bridge,	1,632.75	
Fluid, matches, and wicking,	443.58	
Lighting lamps,	222.37	
Removing lamp-posts,	25.75	
Repairing lanterns,	27.16	
Ironwork,	68.93	
Lumber,	49.29	
Labor and materials for paving,	411.22	
Hoisting and replacing buoy stone,	40.00	
Plumbing in house for draw tender,	48.18	
Repairs,	59.63	
Carpenter's work,	67.50	
Lamps, fluid can, oil, &c.,	10.26	
Clearing snow,	11.50	
Water rates,	12.00	
		$3,955.12

Appropriation,	$6,000.00
Amount of Expenses,	3,955.12
Balance unexpended,	$2,044.88

For Care and Repairs of Bridges.

Hoisting draws, River Street and Western Avenue,	$327.00	
Hoisting draw, Court Street,	111.00	
Labor and materials for repairs,	486.53	
Lumber,	1,083.72	
Carpenter's work,	125.25	
Ironwork,	159,08	
Buoy stones and setting,	113.00	
Nails, sheet lead, &c.,	8.88	
Stone chips,	7.50	
Watchman,	45.37	
		$2,467.33

"CAMBRIDGE GREAT BRIDGE."

Hoisting draw,	$285.00	
Labor and materials for repairs,	45.00	
Lumber and teaming,	64.73	
Ironwork,	31.38	
Advertising,	12.50	
		438.61

"PRISON POINT BRIDGE."

Hoisting draw,	$45.00	
Building plank sidewalk,	865.39	
Painting railing,	28.00	
Lamp posts and frames,	145.40	
Ballast,	200.00	
Plans and specifications,	75.00	
Oil and salt,	1.80	
Norton & Kendrick, on contract,	2,542.82	
Patrick Kiernan, on contract,	2,154.63	
		6,058.04
		$8,963.98

Appropriation,	$8,600.00	
Additional do.,	400.00	
		$9,000.00
Amount of Expenses,		8,963.98
Balance unexpended,		$36.02

For Burial Grounds.

CEMETERY.

Superintendent's salary,	$650.00	
Amount paid for labor,	977.58	
Use of horse,	173.37	
Marble numbers,	64.00	
Tools, grass seed, oil, &c.,	19.74	
Tulip trees,	8.00	
Ironwork,	2.12	
Post-office box,	3.00	
		$1,897.81

OLD GROUNDS.

Care of ground, Ward One,	$9.37	
" " " " Two	25.00	
Labor and materials, repairing fence,	38.26	
Painting fence,	4.63	
Boxes for removals	3.20	
		80.46
		$1,978.27

Appropriation,	$3,000.00
Amount of Expenses,	1,978.27
Balance unexpended,	$1,021.73

For Fuel for the City.

Almshouse,	$812.99
Poor out of the Almshouse,	650.85
School-houses,	2,511.91
City Hall,	154.10
Police stations,	90.51
City stables,	20.10
Superintending delivery of coal,	14.00
Amount carried forward,	$4,254.46

Amount brought forward,		$4,254.46	
Screening coal,		13.13	
Advertising,		5.00	
			$4,272.59
Appropriation,	$4,000.00		
Additional do.,	500.00		
		$4,500.00	
Amount of Expenses,		4,272.59	
Balance unexpended,		$227.41	

For Salaries of City Officers.

James D. Green, Mayor,		$1,222.83	
Charles Theodore Russell, do.,		252.72	
Treasurer and Collector,		1,225.00	
City Clerk,		1,112.50	
Auditor of Accounts,		400.00	
Clerk of Common Council,		150.00	
Messenger,		500.00	
Board of Assessors,		1,000.00	
			$5,863.05
Appropriation,	$6,650.00		
Amount of Expenses,	$5,863.05		
Transferred,	500.00		
		6,363.05	
Balance unexpended,		$286.95	

For Counsel Fees, Damages, Costs, &c.

John C. Dodge, legal services,	$414.20	
C. T. & T. H. Russell, do.,	225.00	
Ripley & Folsom, do.,	201.13	
Emory Washburn, do.,	150.00	
T. H. Sweetser, do.,	100.00	
J. A. Jacobs, do.,	5.00	
Amount paid in settlement of actions, W. Gill & S. Gourly *v.* City,	1,209.39	
Amount carried forward,	$2,304.72	

Amount brought forward,		$2,304.72	
Amount paid in settlement of action, Murdock *v.* City,		224.92	
Executions in actions, N. Bent & J. Bright *v.* G. W. Fifield,		178.70	
Execution in action, S. W. Richardson *v.* J. C. Willey,		43.18	
Damages for defects in highways,		257.55	
Witness fees,		17.60	
Copies of perambulation and records,		4.00	
			$3,030.67
Appropriation,	$3,000.00		
Additional do.,	500.00		
		$3,500.00	
Amount of Expenses,		3,030.67	
Balance unexpended,		$469.33	

For Payment of City Debt.

Lowell Institution for Savings,		$20,000.00	
Ezekiel Kendall,		4,000.00	
First Evangelical Society,		1,000.00	
			$25,000.00
Appropriation,	$24,000.00		
Additional do.,	1,000.00		
		$25,000.00	
Amount of Expenses,		25,000.00	

For Interest and Bank Discounts.

Lowell Institution for Savings,		$3,639.50
Boston Provident Institution for Savings,		500.00
Lynn Institution for Savings,		287.50
Cambridge City Bonds,		1,100.00
Cambridge Savings Bank,		575.00
Cambridgeport Savings Bank,		575.00
Bank of the Republic,		600.00
Amount carried forward,		$7,277.00

Amount brought forward,	$7,277.00	
William Gay,	480.00	
Robert Douglass,	461.52	
E. N. Holbrook,	287.50	
J. H. Wilkins,	287.50	
E. Kendall,	230.00	
D. McFarland,	275.00	
John Sargent,	120.00	
J. Whitehouse,	57.50	
First Evangelical Society,	60.00	
Sundry Banks, &c., on temporary loans,	3,659.11	
		$13,195.13
Appropriation,	$15,000.00	
Amount of Expenses,	13,195.13	
Balance unexpended,	$1,804.87	

For Interest on Water Loan.

Interest warrants on bonds,	$3,000.00	
		$3,000.00
Appropriation,	$3,000.00	
Amount of Expenses,	3,000.00	

For Land Damages.

S. M. Parsons, encroachment, watch-house,	$20.00	
		$20.00
Appropriation,	$2,000.00	
Amount of Expenses, $20.00		
Transferred, 1,000.00		
	1,020.00	
Balance unexpended,	$980.00	

For Completion of New School-house in Ward Three.

Amount paid on contract, carpenter's work,	$5,572.69	
Amount paid on contract, mason work, .	2,079.75	
Superintending erection of school-house,	275.00	
Stonework, ...	151.00	
Plumbing, ...	116.79	
School furniture, ...	1,241.25	
Furnaces, ...	758.00	
Sodding front yard, ...	29.57	
		$10,224.05
Appropriation, .	$10,500.00	
Amount of Expenses,	10,224.05	
Balance unexpended,	$275.95	

For Land for High School-house.

N. W. C. Jameson, land on Broadway,		$4,725.00	
Examination of title, ...		64.00	
			$4,789.00
Appropriation, . . .		$10,000.00	
Amount of Expenses,	$4,789.00		
Transferred, .	5.000.00		
		$9,789.00	
Balance unexpended,		$211.00	

For Bell Ringing.

Joseph Brackett, District One, . . .		$18.75	
A. K. Jones, " " . .		2.00	
Amos D. Hurd, " " . . .		22.50	
Amos Munroe, " Two, . .		45.00	
J. W. Parker, " Three, . . .		11.25	
Francis Clark, " " . .		33.75	
			$133.25
Appropriation, . .	$150.00		
Amount of Expenses,	133.25		
Balance unexpended,	$16.75		

For Dana Library.

C. F. Orne, Librarian,	$137.50	
James Munroe & Co., books,	204.75	
Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co., books,	93.32	
McDonald & Sons, binding books,	9.87	
A. R. Bayley, mucilage,	.20	
		$445.64
Appropriation,	$469.07	
Amount of Expenses,	445.64	
Balance unexpended,	$23.43	

For the Dowse Institute.

Amount paid the Treasurer,	$600.00	
		$600,00
Appropriation,	$600.00	
Amount of Expenses,	600.00	

For Discounts and Abatements.

Appropriation,	$10,000.00
Transferred,	10,000.00

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1861.

	Original Appropriations.	Added or Subtracted.	Appropriations as altered.	Amount of Expenditures.	Balances Unexpended.
Instruction of Public Schools,	$38,000.00	+ $1,100.00	$39,100.00	$39,016.84	$83.16
Hopkins Fund,	725.29		725.29	450.00	275.29
Repairs of School-houses,	3,000.00	+ 1,000.00	4,000.00	3,866.40	133.60
Care, &c., of School-houses,	2,800.00	+ 500.00	3,300.00	3,076.76	223.24
Almshouse,	8,000.00	+ 1,000.00	9,000.00	8,800.51	199.49
Labor at Stone Ledge,	1,500.00		1,500.00	1,134.45	365.55
Police and Watch,	14,000.00		14,000.00	13,760.97	239.03
Repairs of Roads and Sidewalks,	22,000.00	— 800.00	21,200.00	20,997.64	202.36
Fire Department,	12,500.00	+ 500.00	13,000.00	12,898.33	101.67
Incidental Expenses,	20,000.00	— 10,500.00	9,500.00	5,616.67	3,883.33
Volunteers and their Families,		+ 26,000.00	26,000.00	25,038.79	961.21
Reservoirs and Drains,	6,000.00	— 1,000.00	5,000.00	3,869.90	1,130.10
Lighting Streets,	6,500.00	+ 1,000.00	7,500.00	7,364 35	135.65
Paving,	6,000.00	— 3,000.00	3,000.00	2,351.56	648.44
Hydrants,	500.00		500.00	204.11	295.89
Watering Streets,	1,700.00	— 1,700.00			
Care and Repairs of West Boston and Canal Bridges,	6,000.00		6,000.00	3,955.12	2,044.88
Care and Repairs of Bridges,	8,600.00	+ 400.00	9,000.00	8,963.98	36.02
Burial Grounds,	3,000.00		3,000.00	1,978.27	1,021.73
Fuel for the City,	4,000.00	+ 500.00	4,500.00	4,272.59	227.41
Salaries of City Officers,	6,650.00	— 500.00	6,150.00	5,863.05	286.95
Counsel Fees, Damages, Costs, &c.,	3,000.00	+ 500.00	3,500.00	3,030.67	469.33
Payment of City Debt,	24,000.00	+ 1,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	
Interest and Bank Discounts,	15,000.00		15,000.00	13,195.13	1,804.87
Interest on Water Loan,	3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	
Land Damages,	2,000.00	— 1,000.00	1,000.00	20.00	980.00
Completion of New School-house in Ward Three,	10,500.00		10,500.00	10,224.05	275.95
Land for High School-house,	10,000.00	— 5,000.00	5,000.00	4,789.00	211.00
Bell Ringing,	150.00		150.00	133.25	16.75
Dana Library,	469.07		469.07	445.64	23.43
Dowse Institute,	600.00		600.00	600.00	
Discounts and Abatements,	10,000.00	— 10,000.00			
Amount of Appropriations,	$250,194.36		$250,194.36	$233,918.03	$16,276.33
Amount of Expenditures,			233,918.03		
Balance unexpended,			$16,276.33		

ACCOUNT OF CITY DEBT, DECEMBER 1, 1861.

Date.	Rate.	To whom Payable.	Amount.	When Payable.	Interest Paid to
November 6, 1850.	5½	Lowell Institution for Savings,	$3,000.00	November 6, 1870.	November 6, 1861.
January 23, 1851.	5½	" " " "	8,000.00	January 23, 1871.	July 23, 1861.
August 6, 1852.	5½	" " " "	12,900.00	August 6, 1862.	August 6, 1861.
April 6, 1857.	5¾	" " " "	30,000.00	April 6, 1877.	October 6, 1861.
December 15, 1860.	6	Bank of the Republic,	20,000.00	December 15, 1865.	June 15, 1861.
November 1, 1850.	5½	D. McFarland,	3,000.00	November 1, 1865.	May 1, 1861.
February 12, 1851.	5½	" "	2,000.00	February 12, 1866.	August 12, 1861.
September 5, 1850.	5¾	E. N. Holbrook,	5,000.00	September 5, 1862.	September 5, 1861.
September 5, 1850.	5¾	Lynn Institution for Savings,	5,000.00	September 5, 1862.	October 15, 1861.
February 10, 1853.	5	Boston Provident Inst. for Savings,	10,000.00	February 10, 1863.	August 10, 1861.
July 1, 1858.	5	Cambridge City Bonds,	7,000.00	July 1, 1878.	July 1, 1861.
July 1, 1859.	5	" " "	15,000.00	July 1, 1879.	July 1, 1861.
April 1, 1854.	5¾	Solomon Whitehouse,	1,000.00	April 1, 1864.	October 1, 1861.
April 1, 1854.	5¾	J. H. Wilkins,	5,000.00	April 1, 1864.	October 1, 1861.
May 26, 1856.	6	William Gay,	8,000.00	May 26, 1865.	May 1, 1861.
June 17, 1856.	5¾	Cambridgeport Savings Bank,	5,000.00	June 17, 1866.	July 10, 1861.
July 14, 1856.	5¾	" " "	5,000.00	July 14, 1866.	July 10, 1861.
July 18, 1856.	5¾	Cambridge " "	10,000.00	July 18, 1864.	July 10, 1861.
June 1, 1857.	6	Robert Douglass,	7,692.00	June 1, 1867.	June 1, 1861.
June 1, 1858.	6	Dowse Institute Fund,	10,000.00		June 1, 1861.
November 26, 1860.	6	John Sargent,	1,000.00	November 26, 1862.	November 26, 1861.
November 26, 1860.	6	" "	1,000.00	November 26, 1862.	
		State of Massachusetts, State Tax,	6,678.00		
		County of Middlesex, County "	19,400.07		
July 1, 1856.	6	Loan to Cambridge Water Works,	50,000.00	July 1, 1881.	July 1, 1861.
			$250,670.07		

DR. JOS. WHITNEY, TREASURER,

1860,	Balance,	$30,008.86
Dec. 1.	I. P. Estes, Weighing Fees,	66.20
	F. H. White, " "	64.68
	S. S. Green, " "	96.37
	Jos. Burridge, Jr., " "	66.56
	I. C. Holmes, " "	13.97
	J. A. Holmes, " "	119.39
	Sled Runners, sold,	4.00
	Hearse, "	25.00
	J. A. Jacobs, City Clerk, Dog Licenses,	375.90
	" " " " Auctioneers' Licenses,	16.00
	" " " " Billiard "	6.00
	" " " " Circus "	10.00
	R. Litchfield, Jr., Messenger, Rent City Hall,	212.25
	Wm. Gay, Rent of Farm,	125.00
	Thorndike School-house, sold,	185.00
	Merchants Ins. Co., damage by fire, Harvard School-house,	87.80
	J. S. Ladd, Police Justice,	836.92
	County of Middlesex, Rent of Court Room,	216.67
	L. Clark, for use of Bay and Green St. Drain,	20.00
	Heirs of Fillebrown, for do.,	10.00
	Trustees Hopkins Charity Fund,	493.06
	State of Massachusetts, School Fund,	953.74
	Bridge Fund, Care and Repair of Bridges,	3,955.12
	Union Railway Co., contribution towards widening Main St.,	1,200.00
	J. Hanscomb, Warden, Almshouse account,	3,389.12
	H. H. Eames, Superintendent, Cemetery account,	1,793.51
	Dana Library, Fines and Subscriptions,	237.10
	Amory Houghton, Note,	972.75
	" " Interest,	101.04
	John B. Atwill, "	60.00
	Estate of A. Murdock, "	174.15
	Cambridge Water Works, Interest,	3,000.00
	Sundry persons and Institutions, Temporary Loan,	129,500.00
	Bank of the Republic, Loan, five years,	20,000.00
	Sundry Grading Assessments,	154.80
	" Drain "	4,061.20
	Jos. Whitney, Collector, Taxes, 1858,	33.31
	" " " " 1859,	338.98
	" " " " 1860,	15,895.90
	" " " " 1861,	173,948.46
		$392,828.81

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 30, 1861.

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE. Cr.

1860, Dec. 1.	State Tax,	$4,330.00
	County Tax,	12,662.40
	Cambridge Water Loan, Interest,	3,000.00
	Trustees Dowse Fund,	600.00
	Lowell Inst. for Savings, Note,	20,000.00
	First Evangl. Society, "	1,000.00
	Ezekiel Kendall, "	1,000.00
	" " "	1,000.00
	" " "	1,000.00
	" " "	1,000.00
	Sundry persons and Institutions, Temporary Loan,	140,424.00
	Sundry items Interest, Permanent Loan,	9,332.27
	" " " Temporary "	3,659.11
	Sundry persons, per Mayor's Orders and Drafts,	191,782.97
	Balance,	2,038.06
		$392,828.81
		$392,828.81

JOS. WHITNEY, *City Treasurer.*

SCHEDULE OF NOTES DUE THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

DECEMBER 1, 1861.

N. Prentiss,	$1,000.00
Amory Houghton,	877.06
Asa Murdock,	1,935.00
" "	967.50
Cambridge Water Works, Bond,	50,000.00
	$54,779.56

JOS. WHITNEY, *City Treasurer.*

REPORT

CONCERNING THE

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE CITY.

THE Committee appointed to examine the real and personal property belonging to the City and report its estimated value, with a schedule thereof, have attended to the duty, and report as follows: —

Personal Property connected with the Almshouse Establishment, according to an Estimate and Inventory made by the Overseers of the Poor, November 30, 1861.

Furniture, beds, bedding, and dry goods, . . .	$2,443.92
Stores, vegetables, &c., ...	857.95
Carpenters', blacksmiths', and shoemakers' tools, and stock on hand, ...	343.50
Farming tools, produce, horses, cows, wagons, carts, harnesses, &c., ...	3,914.20
	$7,559.57

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE CITY.

The Public Commons.	
Fort Washington.	
Winthrop Square.	
Dana Square and Hastings Square.	
The Dana Library.	
Burial ground in Ward One.	
" " " " Two.	
Gerry's landing, " One.	
Cemetery grounds,	
Seventeen school-houses,	
Almshouse,	$27,500.00
City farm,	19,000.00
House and land on Fourth Street,	1,500.00
City Hall and fixtures,	20,000.00
Library and apparatus at High School,	3,200.00
Gravel farm,	10,000.00
Five hay-scales,	1,600.00
Nine horses, at $175,	1,575.00
Twelve harnesses,	250.00
Seven carts,	500.00
Three sleds,	225.00
One stone roller,	50.00
One plough,	20.00
Five snow ploughs,	40.00
Utensils for work on streets, and stable furniture,	200.00
Land and City stables,	9,500.00
High School-house lot, corner of Broadway and Fayette sts.,	5,000.00
	$100,160.00

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY CONNECTED WITH THE FIRE DEPARTMENT,

ACCORDING TO AN ESTIMATE MADE BY THE CHIEF ENGINEER, DECEMBER 18, 1861.

Engine No. 1, and apparatus,	$1,700.00
" " 2, " "	1,550.00
" " 3, " "	1,600.00
" " 4, " "	1,450.00
" " 5, " "	1,450.00
" " 6, " "	1,550.00
Hook and Ladder "	550.00
House and land, No. 1,	3,000.00
" " " " 2, and H. & L.,	3,200.00
" " " " 3,	2,700.00
" " " " 4,	3,000.00
" " " " 5,	3,600.00
" " " " 6,	2,000.00
Seventy-nine hydrants, at $40,	3,160.00
	$30,510.00

RECAPITULATION.

Personal Property of the Almshouse,	$7,559.57
Real and Personal Property of the City,	100,160.00
Property of the Fire Department,	30,510.00
Total,	$138,229.57

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. R. HARDING,
J. C. WELLINGTON,
ISAAC C. HOLMES,
} *Sub-Committee.*

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE BRIDGE FUND.

The Commissioners of the Bridge Fund herewith submit their Annual Report for the current financial year, showing the amount of the Fund on the first day of December, 1861; the receipts upon the same, whether from interest or otherwise, together with the expenses that have been paid, and the present condition and amount of the Fund.

Amount of Fund, December 1, 1860,		$107,703.85
Interest received,		5,691.83
Bank Dividends,		650.00
Rent of toll-houses,		116.00
Rent of house leased to T. G. Rice,	$600.00	
Less amount paid for taxes and repairs,	223.42	
		376.58
		$114,538.26
Expense of repairing bridges,		3,955.12
Present amount of Fund,		$110,583.14

Which is invested as follows, to wit:

66 Bonds Cambridge Horse Railroad Co., $500 each,	$33,000.00
10 " City of Boston, $1000 each,	10,000.00
100 Shares Cambridge City Bank Stock,	10,000.00
	$53,000.00

The following Notes, secured by mortgage, payable in five years from their respective dates, with the exception of those of Isaac Livermore, which are payable on demand.

Amount brought forward,				$53,000.00
Isaac Livermore's	note,	dated	September 30, 1856,	6,000.00
H. O. Houghton's	"	"	February 8, 1858,	7,000.00
B. E. Colley's	"	"	" "	4,000.00
Rufus Lamson's	"	"	" "	2,000.00
A. H. Safford's	"	"	" "	2,500.00
T. G. Rice's	"	"	" "	5,000.00
Amory Houghton's	"	"	March 20, "	7,400.00
Geo. W. Fifield's	"	"	December 1, "	1,200.00
John Sargent's	"	"	" "	2,000.00
John Sargent's	"	"	April 12, 1859,	2,000.00
Amory Houghton's	"	"	January 1, "	5,000.00
J. & J. O. Wetherbee's		"	April 28, "	4,000.00
Isaac Livermore's	"	"	October 17, 1860,	6,000.00
Cash on hand,				3,483.14
				$110,583.14

All of which is respectfullly submitted.

CHAS. THEO. RUSSELL,
JOS. WHITNEY,
S. P. HEYWOOD,
CHAS. H. SAUNDERS,
J. WARREN MERRILL,
} *Commissioners.*

CAMBRIDGE, December 5, 1861.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In Board of Aldermen, January 1, 1862.

Accepted and sent down for concurrence.

Attest: JUSTIN A. JACOBS, *City Clerk.*

In Common Council, January 1, 1862.

Concurred.

Attest: JOS. G. HOLT, *Clerk.*

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CAMBRIDGE CEMETERY, DECEMBER 1, 1861.

The Commissioners of the Cambridge Cemetery herewith submit their annual Report, for the year ending Dec. 1, 1861.

The grounds have been gradually improving the past season, by the grading of lots enough to meet immediate wants, it being thought advisable not to be much in advance of actual sales.

By the returns of the Superintendent the whole number of lots sold is	16
The number of lots graded and remaining unsold is	6
Lots inclosed with stone,	4
Do. " " iron,	1
Do. " " hedges,	4
Number of monuments erected,	4
Interments during the year,	256

Of which 36 were removals from the burial-place in Ward Two.

A large portion of the interments were in the public lot, which we find, on examination, is nearly exhausted, and will, in all probability, be wholly filled in a very short time.

The Commissioners have considered it to be their duty in former reports to suggest, that in a few years public necessity would require an enlargement of the Cemetery, by reason of the want of more land for the public use. The level piece of ground contiguous to the place heretofore appropriated to the public lot, will be set apart for that purpose, but cannot last long.

We would, therefore, respectfully recommend that some steps should be taken in relation to the purchase of the tract of land adjoining the

Cemetery, as being the most suitable, and the only tract in the vicinity of the Cemetery which can be had for its further extension.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

CHAS. THEO. RUSSELL,
ABRAHAM EDWARDS,
W. A. SAUNDERS,
ZELOTES HOSMER.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In Board of Aldermen, January 1, 1862.

Accepted and sent down for concurrence.

Attest: JUSTIN A. JACOBS, *City Clerk.*

In Common Council, January 1, 1862.

Concurred.

Attest: JOS. G. HOLT, *Clerk.*

REPORT

OF

THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

The Overseers of the Poor in conformity with established usage, and for the information of the inhabitants, herewith submit a Report of the doings and condition of their department for the year ending December 1, 1861.

In the month of October last, as required by the General Statutes, they made their return to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, embracing answers to a series of inquiries relating to paupers and pauperism in the City, and the annual expenses thereof, a copy of which return is appended to this Report, and gives such information as the Board possess in regard to the number, character, nationality, and condition of the poor, and the causes of their dependence, and the aggregate expense of supporting them for the year ending Sept. 30, 1861.

The whole number of persons relieved or supported for the year thus ending, is five hundred and ninety-seven, or ninety more than returned last year. Of these, some have been but slightly assisted, others more; while the average number, supported entirely in the Almshouse, has been seventy-eight, or three more than the year preceding.

Considering the prostration of business and the depression in almost every branch of peaceful industry, this is a result better than the Board were led to anticipate at the commencement of the year, and is due to some extent, undoubtedly, to the employment furnished to large numbers of persons by the demand for the military service of the country, and the liberal aid extended to the dependent families of volunteers by the City.

The appropriations made by the City for the year have been,

For the Almshouse,	$9,000
For the Ledge,	1,500

The following schedules exhibit the expenditures of the year in monthly aggregates, chargeable to these appropriations:

		Almshouse.	Ledge.
1860.	December,	$1,646.04	$240.00
1861.	January,	866.47	117.50
"	February,	821.30	69.76
"	March,	389.50	
"	April,	907.74	
"	May,	731.33	142.60
"	June,	524.65	50.50
"	July,	755.02	216.25
"	August,	751.52	
"	September,	778.22	
"	October,	721.70	28.35
"	November,	617.51	319.00
		$9,511.00	$1,183.96

The details of these expenditures will appear in the annual schedule of Expenditures of the City for the year. It appears that the amount of bills allowed by the Overseers for the year for the Almshouse has exceeded the appropriation five hundred and eleven dollars, but the excess is apparent only, and grows out of the fact that a considerable amount of these bills allowed, to wit, those for fuel, are charged in the City accounts to the head of Fuel. The Receipts have been as follows:

For vegetables,	$1,989.32	
" stone,	803.26	
" board of paupers,	369.43	
" cows,	65.00	
" fish,	118.00	
" picking hair,	23.73	
	$3,368.74	
Balance in hands of Warden, Dec. 1, 1860,	23.92	
		$3,392.66
Cash paid by Warden for sundries,	$3.54	
" " " " into treasury, as per receipts,	3,389.12	
		$3,392.66

The amount due the City at Almshouse to December 1, 1861, is as follows:

For stone for this and previous years, . . .	$988.17
" vegetables, ...	50.00
From County for board of persons sentenced, . .	208.00
" State for burials, 1860, ...	50.00
" " " " 1861, ...	85.00
	$1,381.17

Value of stone quarried at the ledge, and delivered to the City for covering stone, is, ...	$639.25
Due from cities and towns for aid furnished out of the Almshouse, ...	$485.76

In the report of the Board of last year there was included, as assets, a claim against the County of Middlesex for the support of sundry persons sentenced to the workhouse, who had no legal settlement in this Commonwealth. This claim was placed by the late Board in the hands of counsel, but nothing has been realized from it. This claim is stated as exceeding $800. There were, also, other claims mentioned in the report amounting to $1,380.48, as due the City from sundry persons named. From none of them has there been any thing realized the past year. One of them, that for the board of J. and W. Cox, has been increased by the board of these persons the past year, which, at the rate of charge made in that report, would be $208. The Board consider it so doubtful if any thing will ever be realized on these claims, that they doubt the expediency of bringing them forward in the reports year by year, as of any available value. While there may be a possibility that something may be realized, it is so uncertain, that it only misleads the public to class them as assets at all reliable.

During the past year the Board have caused to be erected a small dwelling-house on the grounds attached to the Almshouse, and near the entrance to the ledge and Almshouse. This building has cost about $500, and as the bills of its cost are not yet paid, it is not included in the valuation of the property. It is for the occupancy of persons employed on the ledge. It was finished in November last, and is now rented to the teamster for seventy-five dollars per year.

The value of the personal property of the Almshouse, as made by a sub-committee of the Board at the end of the financial year, was $7,559.57.

The Board take great pleasure, in common with their predecessors, in being able to state that they have uniformly found the grounds and buildings at the Almshouse in good order, and the condition of the inmates satisfactory, and every reasonable effort made to secure the ends and purposes of the establishment; and they deem it but an act of justice to add their testimony to that of past Boards to the judicious and faithful management of Mr. and Mrs. Hanscom, the Superintendent and Matron.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

CHAS. THEO. RUSSELL,
JOSEPH H. RICE,
L. B. GUYER,
GEO. T. GALE,
WILLIAM HUNNEWELL,
WILLIAM CALDWELL,
D. U. CHAMBERLIN,
} *Overseers of the Poor.*

CAMBRIDGE, December 20, 1861.

The Returns referred to in the foregoing Report, may be found on pages 70, 71, and 72.

RETURN OF CHILDREN

UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE, SUPPORTED AT THE PUBLIC CHARGE IN THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1861.

NAMES.	AGE.	SEX.
Lizzie Cronan,	13	Female.
Kate Gilligan,	12	"
Eliza Gilligan,	10	"
Annie McSweeney,	12	"
Belinda Sweeney,	11	"
Celia J. Sweeney,	8	"
Catherine Dempsey,	12	"
Hannah M. Morse,	7	"
Mary Slattery,	6	"
Ada Sanderson,	5	"
Margaret Muller,	8	"
John Donlon,	13	Male.
John Driscoll,	14	"
Wm. R. Sanderson,	11	"
Frederick Smith,	11	"
Geo. H. Morse,	11	"
Wm. Wilson,	15	"
Royal Morse,	5	"
Wm. Temple,	6	"
Morgan J. Sweeney,	9	"
Chas. J. Cutter,	9	"
Michael Murphy,	4	"
Cornelius Sweeney,	3	"
Wm. Davis,	8	"
John Muller,	12	"
Chas. Carpenter,	12	"
Thomas Tracey,	6	"
C. J. Davis,	14	"
David Davis,	10	"
Chas. McDonald,	11	"
Arthur Leary,	10	"
James E. McCoy,	7	"
Thos. McDonald,	13	"
John Casey,	11	"
James Tracey,	3	"

RETURN OF THE CONDITION OF THE POOR AT ALMSHOUSE.

1. What number of persons have been relieved or supported by your Town in the year ending Sept. 30, 1861?	597.
2. Of those, how many have a legal settlement in your town?	Estimated $\frac{1}{4}$.
3. How many are foreign born?	Unknown.
4. How many of the foreign born are from England and Ireland?	Unknown.
5. How many State paupers have you sent to the State Almshouses?	44, as near as can now be ascertained.
6. How many of the poor assisted in your Town or sent to State Almshouses were foreigners?	Unknown.
7. How many of your insane poor do you support in the State Lunatic Hospitals?	5.
8. How many of your idiotic poor are in the State Institution for educating idiots?	None.
9. Have you an Almshouse?	Yes.
10. What number of acres of land is attached to your Almshouse?	$36\frac{3}{4}$ acres.
11. What is the estimated present value of your Almshouse establishment?	$50,000.
Value of real estate $42,000; value of personal property $8,000.	
12. What number of persons have been supported in your Almshouse during the whole or any part of the year?	137.
13. What is the average number supported in the Almshouse?	78.
14. What is the average weekly cost of supporting each pauper in the Almshouse?	$2.00.
15. What number of persons have been inmates of your Almshouse who are unable to perform any kind or amount of labor?	About 30.
16. What is the estimated value of all the labor performed by the poor in your Almshouse?	$500.
17. How many persons, including their families, have you supported out of the Almshouse during the whole or a portion of the year?	None except those in the State Lunatic Hospital.
18. What is the average weekly cost of supporting each pauper out of the Almshouse?	We do not support any except as above.
19. How many have you aided out of the Almshouse?	460.
20. How many have you supported or relieved who were insane?	8.
21. How many who were idiots?	3.
22. What number of persons relieved or supported during the year in your Town have become dependent by reason of insanity or idiocy?	11.
23. What number of your poor, supported at the public charge, have been made dependent by intemperance in themselves?	About two thirds.
24. What number, by intemperance in those who ought to have been their supporters?	Nearly one third.

25. What is the total net amount of expense of supporting or relieving the poor in your Town during the year, including interest on your Almshouse establishment?	$10,239.54, as near as we can ascertain.*
26. How many are supported in your Almshouse at the present time?	78.
27. How many are supported out of the Almshouse at the present time?	None except those at Insane Asylum, entirely.
28. How many are assisted out of the Almshouse at the present time?	21.

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* In answer to question No. 25, our accounts are kept from December to December, and it is therefore difficult to give the precise sum from September to September.

REPORT

OF

MOSES CLARKE, M. D.,

VISITING PHYSICIAN.

To the Overseers of the Poor:

GENTLEMEN: — Thirty-three persons have received regular medical attendance at the Almshouse the past year; of this number ten have died, — five males and five females: eight died of consumption, one from disease of the brain, and one from old age. Two children have been born in the house during the year. Out of the house, under your direction, I have made twenty-one visits to eleven different persons. All recovered, or so far improved as to be able to be removed to the City or State Almshouse.

The Warden and family have been unremitting in their care and attention to the sick and dying.

Very respectfully,

MOSES CLARKE.

CAMBRIDGE, December 31, 1861.

REPORT

OF

THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ENGINEERS' OFFICE, FIRE DEPARTMENT,
CAMBRIDGE, December 18, 1861.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council.

GENTLEMEN: — In compliance with the requirements of the Fire Ordinance, I present the following Report of the condition of the Fire Department, to which are appended the Rolls of the companies, a list giving the number and location of Reservoirs and Hydrants, a tabular statement of fires and alarms from Dec. 18, 1860, to date, the amount of loss by fire, and insurance on the same.

The houses used for the purposes of the Department are in good condition with the exception of Engine House No. Six: the floor of the Engine room having settled, will require attention in the spring.

The entire Roll of the Department comprises 245 men. The average membership during the year has been less than usual. Since the month of April seventy-eight members have transferred themselves from the limited service of the City as firemen, to the more general service of the country as soldiers, but I am confident, from a knowledge of the men, that they will stand fire as well in their new relation, and reflect credit upon themselves, and the City they represent.

There have been seventy-two alarms during the year, forty-four of which were for fires in the City, fifteen out of the City and thirteen from other causes. Twenty alarms originated in East Cambridge, twenty-four in the 'Port, four in Old Cambridge, and nine in North Cambridge.

Engines were worked at twenty-seven fires, one only of which required the use of all the Engines. Assistance has been rendered at fires out of the City six times, received assistance seven times. Loss by

fire, $28,412. Insurance on same, $16,512. It will be seen, by reference to the accompanying table, that more than one half of the loss for the year, was by the burning of the Methodist Church during a severe gale in the month of March.

The firemen have been prompt and efficient, and, although their duty at fires has been light, the running and dragging of Engines has nevertheless been very laborious.

In many instances companies have been called from one extreme of the City to the other, to learn on arrival that the alarm originated from some slight cause which required the use of but one Engine, or perhaps none at all.

The adoption of a Telegraphic Fire Alarm, similar to that now used in Providence, R. I., and which was put into operation by one of our fellow-citizens, would prevent two thirds of the wear of apparatus and labor of firemen, afford more general protection, and render the Department more profitable to the city, as the duty of the several companies could be confined more particularly to their respective localities.

There is another subject of equal importance to the City. I allude to the use of Steam Fire Engines.

Cities around us have introduced them, and even the town of Medford has one, which, I am informed by the Engineers of that place, has already, both in point of adaptation to the requirements, and economy in its use, far exceeded their expectations.

The purchase of one Steamer to be located in the central part of the City, and the adoption of a Telegraphic Fire Alarm, I am satisfied would prove not only a wise, but an economical investment in a City containing so large a majority of wooden buildings, and covering so large a territory as does Cambridge.

An extra Hose Carriage has been added to the apparatus and placed in Daniel Webster Engine House, Ward Five. Also two ladders and one large Fire Hook, which are kept in a shed attached to said house.

A new Fire Hook has been substituted in place of an old one in the yard of the Methodist Society, Ward Three, the rope to which is kept in No. Three Engine House.

The advantage derived by drawing water from such Hydrants as do not otherwise afford an adequate supply for an Engine, having been satisfactorily shown by experiment, couplings have been furnished for all the Engines in the City, including Nos. Seven of Ward One, and Nine of Ward Three.

The last-mentioned Engine is owned by the Lowell R. R. Co. and

is manned chiefly by workmen in their employ, and persons residing in that vicinity. The company have cheerfully volunteered to do duty in that Ward, and, in several instances, have rendered material assistance.

One hundred and fifty feet of new 2½ inch hose has been furnished to each Company.

Five Rubber Coats have been furnished to those members in each Company, who, when on duty, are most exposed to fire and water, and every thing requisite for the comfort and convenience of the firemen, in the discharge of their respective duties, is liberally furnished by the City, and I trust that in return the Department will so discharge their duty as to meet the approbation of your Honorable Board, and the citizens generally.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. B. EATON,

Chief Engineer Fire Department.

ENGINEERS.

Chief Engineer.

GEORGE B. EATON, Columbia, cor. Washington street.

Assistant Engineers.

CHARLES B. STEVENS, Thorndike street.
CHARLES L. RUSSELL, Green " (Sec. of Bd.)
ORRIN G. JONES, Chauncy "
GEORGE H. COPELAND, Windsor "

Cambridge Engine Company, No. 1.

House on Church street, Ward 1.

GEO. A THURSTON, *Foreman.*
GEO. KINCAID, 1*st Assist. Foreman.*
WILLIAM H. H. EMORY, 2*d* " "
GEO. T. TUCKER, *Clerk.*
JOHN K. JONES, *Steward.*

Chas. H. Ryan,	Isaac H. Black,	James Nelson,
Chas. H. Dadman,	Geo. O. Rollins,	John Finton,
James Forrest,	Benjamin F. Perry,	Bernard McElearney,
Henry O. Downing,	Augustine Waite,	William Ware,
Geo. V. Bryant,	Edwin A. Black,	Geo. M. Sands,
Thomas Gilbert,	John L. Norris,	Henry Kneeland,
John H. Tucker,	William Fleet,	Robert Forrest,
Daniel McAllister,	Geo. F. Mumler,	Denis J. Crowley,
Chas. D. Russell,	Henry O. Maynard,	Geo. Stacy,
Edward Sinnott,	William H. Brown,	Chadbourne Watson.

Thirty-five members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

House, Engine, 22 feet Suction Hose, 1 Pipe, 2 Axes, Hose Carriage, 700 feet Leading Hose, 1 Blunderbuss, in good condition.

Engine built by Hunneman & Co.

Union Engine Company, No. 2.

House on Main, near Windsor St., Ward 4.

Frederick W. Hagar,	*Foreman.*
Joseph Marvin,	1*st Assist. Foreman.*
Joseph B. Saunders,	2*d* " "
William Cade,	*Clerk.*
John Walker,	*Steward.*

Eben F. Bixby,	Peter Thoroughgood,	Frederick N. Gleason,
Nathan Hutchinson,	Joseph G. Bartlett,	Edward Cox,
William L. Stevens,	Lowell Ellison,	Chas. H. Packard,
Darius M. Richards,	Samuel Lucy,	James Dixon,
Ezekiel Cartwright,	James Bennett,	Frederick Jennings,
Benedict F. Scanlan,	Geo. H. Coolidge,	Gorham B. Messer,
Edward L. Bowers,	William Martin,	William Still,
Joseph Cartwright,	Arthur C. Day,	Hamilton Moses,
Walter Josselyn,	Augustus Tallack,	William Whitney,
Charles Megrath,	William Megrath,	Frank Orcutt,
James Gerry,	James Berwick,	Henry Hawkes.
Edward A. Brown,	John Thoroughgood,	

Forty Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

House, Engine, 26 feet Suction Hose, 5 Buckets, 2 Pipes, 2 Axes, Hose Carriage, 788 feet Leading Hose, 1 Blunderbuss, in good condition.

Engine built by Howard and Davis.

Niagara Engine Company, No. 3.

House on Cambridge Street, Ward 3.

John G. Hopkins,	*Foreman.*
Thomas Casey,	1*st Assist. Foreman.*
Joseph H. Travis,	2*nd* " "
Edward B. Kinsley,	*Clerk.*
Daniel K. Wheelock,	*Steward.*

John Maninn,
John Carnes,
William H. Clucus,
Joseph Rivers,
John Jackson,
James McLaughlin,
James J. Murphy,
Andrew Jackson,
Michael Carnes,
John Long,
Henry Boller,
Benjamin Sargent,
C. P. Blaisdell,
Knowlton Atkins,
Jerome Sanderson,
William Price,
William Porter,
James S. Casey,
Edward McElroy,
Peter Haley,
Frank McElroy,
Geo. T. Ready,
John W. Richmond,
James O'Brine,
Michael Kelly,
Edward Rouse,
Michael Maney,
William Hersey,
J. M. Nottage,
Timothy McCarty,
John W. Lord.

Thirty-six Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

House, Engine, 26 feet Suction Hose, 6 Buckets, 2 Pipes, 2 Axes, Hose Carriage, 820 feet Leading Hose, 1 Blunderbuss, good; 1 Hose Carriage, ordinary. (Engine is in Paint Shop.)

Engine built by Thayer.

Hydrant Engine Company, No. 4.

House at junction of Western Avenue and River Street, Ward 4.

Byron Bailey,	*Foreman.*
Calvin C. Smith,	*1st Assist. Foreman.*
Leander Greeley,	*2nd* " "
Sanford A. Parker,	*Clerk.*
Joseph Pierce,	*Steward.*

William Norris,
John Ham,
William Dolan,
John A. Harding,
James Bowdoin,
John Jenness,
Samuel Jenness,
Albert Norris,
Newell Martin, Jr.,
Benj. L. Wentworth,
Henry J. Orcutt,
James C. Wilder,
A. J. Osborn,
Samuel Sennott,
Joseph Cross,
Thomas Luther,
Samuel Ham,
George Young,
William Stayner,
Daniel Long,
Benjamin Scott,
Joseph Stevens,
John Delano,
Chas. W. Damon,
Joseph L. Drew, Jr.,
Francis W. Brown,
James S. Cole,
Frederick G. Cass.

Thirty-three Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

House, Engine, 27 feet Suction Hose, 6 Buckets, 2 Pipes, 2 Axes, Hose Carriage, 625 feet Leading Hose, 1 Blunderbuss, good; 75 feet Leading Hose, ordinary.

Engine built by Hunneman & Co.

Daniel Webster Engine Company, No. 5.

House on North Avenue, near Winthrop School-house, Ward 5.

EDWARD S. MARSTON, *Foreman.*
ABEL A. FOX, *1st Assist. Foreman.*
ALBERT D. MORSE, *2d* " "
JACKSON M. PARSONS, *Clerk.*
HENRY K. PARSONS, *Steward.*

Eliphalet Griffin,	Geo. Cutter,	Samuel Stiles,
Warren Cutter,	Edward Pratt,	John F. Rice,
Frederick A. Gerry,	Geo. Hill,	John Lucas,
George Newton,	Thomas Clark,	John D. Burtwell,
Thomas Dignan,	Stephen Stiles,	Geo. H. Griffin,
William Bryant,	Oliver A. Bond,	Geo. R. Clark,
Walcott Richardson,	John J. Henderson,	Asa S. Thompson,
John Sennott,	Robert Henderson,	Charles Teele,
William Friend,	James A. Henderson,	Samuel J. Wright,
Geo. H. Buxton,	David D. Claflin,	Hamilton Porter.

Thirty-five Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

House, Engine, 28 feet Suction Hose, 6 Buckets, 1 Pipe, 2 Axes, Hose Carriage, 500 feet Leading Hose, 1 Blunderbuss, good; 1 Hose Carriage, 250 feet Leading Hose, ordinary.

Engine built by Howard & Davis.

Pioneer Engine Company, No. 6.

House on corner of Main and Dock streets, Ward 2.

WILLIAM J. ATKINS, *Foreman.*
HENRY H. ABBOTT, 1*st Assist. Foreman.*
JAMES S. DELANY, 2*d* " "
WILLIAM D. BELL, *Clerk.*
ALFRED S. GRANT, *Steward.*

William B Jones,
Henry Jenness,
Jesse Abbot,
William Cutting,
James S. Dolbeare,
George S. Dudley,
Alex. Fraser,
Lewis Jenness,
Matthias Barry,
Patrick Hayley,
John McCart,
Michael Daily,
Charles Howlett,
Philip Munroe,
James Conniff,
Alonzo Frazier,
John Deasy,
Samuel Cartwright,
Timothy Nelson,
Jerome Andrews,
John Conniff,
Murthy Moenix,
Philip Cartwright,
Joshua S. Sanborn,
John Black,
Moss Aarons,
Ambrose Shea,
James Richardson,
Maurice A. Ahearn,
Joseph Keefe,
John Russell.

Thirty-six Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

House needs some repairs ; Engine, 26 feet Suction Hose, 4 Buckets, 2 Pipes, 2 Axes, Hose Carriage, 500 feet Leading Hose, 1 Blunderbuss, good ; 230 feet Leading Hose, ordinary.

Engine built by Hunneman & Co.

Franklin Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1.

House on Main, near Windsor Street, Ward 4.

THEODORE COLLAMORE, *Foreman.*
DANIEL E. FRAZIER, 1*st Assist. Foreman.*
JACKSON E. HALL, 2*d* " "
GUSTAVUS A. SMART, *Clerk.*
DANIEL CROSS, *Steward.*

James Ewell,
Michael Casey,
Henry M. Jones,
Jonathan L. Waite,
Thomas Doyle,
Thomas Drinan,

Edward M. Hayden,	David Holland,	Isaac Rivers,
Daniel E. Messer,	James M. Mason,	William A. Pratt,
Israel Woodbury,	William G. Tarbell,	Benjamin F. Pierce.
George McIntosh,		

Twenty-one Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

House, Carriage, 12 Ladders of various lengths from 12 to 35 feet, 1 Splice Ladder 52 feet in length, 2 Guy Ropes, 8 Buckets, 3 large Fire Hooks with chain and rope attached, 2 small Hand Hooks with poles, 4 Chain Dogs, 4 Fire Rakes, 5 Forks, 4 Axes, 5 Crotch Poles, 2 Crowbars, 2 Saws, 1 Harness, 1 Wrench to supply pipes in Reservoirs, in good condition.

Two long ladders were placed in a shed attached to the fence in the yard of the First Methodist Society, Third St., Ward 3, also 1 Fire Hook, the rope to which is kept in No. Three Engine House. One of the ladders has been taken without permission, and is still missing.

Two Ladders, one of 35 feet, and one of 26, together with a large Fire Hook, are kept in a shed attached to Daniel Webster Engine House in Ward 5. The rope to Hook is kept in said house.

In addition to the articles herein described, the Companies are furnished with the requisite number of Rubber Coats, Badges, Keys, Fire Hats, Belts and Spanners, Signal Lanterns, Hand Lanterns, Crowbars, Hydrant Wrenches, Goose-necks, Reducing Couplings, and all the necessary apparatus for use in the performance of their respective duties.

Fire Police.

Allen B. Parsons, Ward 1.
Henry A. Hills, " 3.
Thomas Work, " 4.
Moses Ricker, " 4.

Hunneman Engine Company, No. 7.

House on Church Street, Ward 1.

FRANCIS L. CHAPMAN, *Foreman.*

The duties of this Company are confined more particularly to the Ward, as the apparatus in their charge is private property, but, by an agreement with the City, they render assistance in other parts when required. They receive $100 per year from the City for repairs, and $8 per hour for services rendered. It is a large and efficient Company, and indispensable in that locality.

COMPENSATION OF THE CAMBRIDGE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The compensation of the members of the Fire Department is as follows:

ENGINEERS.

Chief Engineer, $300 per annum; Assistants, each $100 per annum; Secretary of the Board, $25 per annum.

COMPANIES.

Foreman,	$60 per annum.
First Assistant Foreman,	50 " "
Second " "	45 " "
Clerk	55 " "
Steward,	115 " "
Members,	40 " "
Allowance for Fuel and Lights,	25 " "

[The compensation of Engine Company No. 5, in Ward Five, is one half of the above, with the exception of the Steward's, which is $85, and the allowance for fuel and lights, which is the same as to other Companies.

The Steward of the Hook and Ladder Company receives $70, and the allowance for fuel and lights is $15.]

RESERVOIRS.

A star [*] indicates those furnished with supply pipe.

LOCATED IN WARD ONE.

Corner Main and Dana streets.
Mt. Auburn street, foot of Linden street.
* " " opposite Orthodox Church.
* Corner Brighton and Spring streets.
Brattle street, south end Appian Way.
Garden street, north " " "
School Court, north end.
* Junction Garden street and Concord Av., opposite Arsenal.
North Avenue, near junction Waterhouse street.
Square, front of house of late Dr. Holmes.
Kirkland, opposite Oxford street.
Sumner street, opposite residence of Mr. Lerned.
Cambridge street, opposite Richardson's Buildings.
Prescott street, near J. D. Green's barn.
Bow street, centre of Square.
College Yard.

LOCATED IN WARD TWO.

* Junction Main street and Broadway.
Pioneer street, front of School-house.
* Corner Harvard and Davis streets.
* Broadway, Corner of Windsor street.
Corner Washington and Windsor streets.
* Harvard street, head of Cherry.
Corner Harvard and Norfolk streets.
* Harvard street, opposite Burial Ground.
* Corner Harvard and Prospect streets.
Corner Essex and Austin streets.
Corner Main and Hancock streets.
Broadway, head of Tremont street.
* Prospect street, 175 feet north of Broadway.
* Norfolk street, midway between Broadway and Hampshire street.
* Corner Harvard and Columbia streets.
* Austin street, opp. house of late A. Rice.
* Corner Inman and Harvard streets.
* Corner Clark and Hampshire streets.
* Corner Medford and Cambridge streets.
* Corner Tremont and Gardner streets.
Corner Washington and Cherry streets.

LOCATED IN WARD THREE.

* Front of Hotel, junction Bridge and Gore streets.
* Corner Gore and North Third Streets.
* Cambridge street, 70 feet east of North Third street.
Corner South Sixth and Spring streets.
* Corner Otis and Fourth streets.
Corner Cambridge and South Fifth sts.
* Corner Thorndike and Third streets.
New England Glass Co.'s Yard.
Winchester's Factory Yard.

LOCATED IN WARD FOUR.

* Corner Washington and Harrison sts.
East end of School street, near Brooks' Buildings.
Main street, 50 feet west of Car Factory.
Main street near Hovey's Bacon Works.
Corner School and Cherry streets.
Corner Brookline and Auburn streets.
Corner Pearl and Franklin streets.
* Junction Western Avenue and Pleasant street.
* Corner Magazine and William streets.
Main street, near Liberty Pole.
* Corner Main and Brookline streets.
* Corner Austin and Douglass streets.
Main st., Square east of Irving House.
* Pearl street, near Jones & Co.'s Factory.
* Main street, junction of Western Avenue and River street.
Corner Main and Austin streets.
Green street, opposite house of Daniel Stone.
Main street, east side of D. Osborn's Factory.
Corner Washington and Pine streets.

LOCATED IN WARD FIVE.

In Square opposite Porter's Hotel.
North Avenue, near Engine House No. Five.

HYDRANTS.

LOCATED IN WARD ONE.

On Brattle street, on the line between Messrs. Longfellow and Hastings.
Corner Brattle and Ash streets.
" Brattle and Hilliard streets.
On Brattle street, at the corner Brattle House estate, near big tree.
On Harvard street, opp. Harvard Block.
Junction of Main and Harvard streets.
Corner Main and Trowbridge streets.
" Harvard and Remington streets.
On Cambridge street, opposite Scientific School.
Corner Cambridge and Sumner streets.
" N. Avenue and Chauncy street.
Corner Cambridge and Baldwin streets.
" Garden and Mason streets.
On Waterhouse street.
Corner Mt. Auburn and Brighton streets.
" Mt. Auburn and Howard streets.
" Dunster and South streets.
On Kirkland street, opposite Divinity Hall Avenue.
On Oxford street.
On North Avenue, opp. Linnæan street.
Corner North Avenue and Shepard street.
Between the rails of R. R. track, in front of Lyceum Hall.
Corner of Phillips place and Berkeley street.

LOCATED IN WARD TWO.

Corner Main and Lee streets.
" Main and Hancock streets.
On Moore, head of Hastings street.
Corner Washington and Clark streets.
" Harvard and Clark streets.
On Norfolk street, head of Washington street.
On Essex street, westerly side, midway between Harvard and Austin streets.
On Cambridge street, north side, near junction of Hampshire and Cambridge streets.
On Main, opposite Pleasant street.
Corner Main and Essex streets.
" Windsor and Lincoln streets.
On Cambridge street, cor. Willow Place.
On Cambridge street, opposite the head of Maple place.
Corner Broadway and Davis street.
" Harvard and Dana streets.
" Harvard and Hancock streets.
" Columbia and Washington streets.
On Prospect street, near L. Valentine's.
Corner Prospect street and Broadway.
" Prospect and Hampshire streets.
" Norfolk and Hampshire streets.
On Tremont street, near Wellington s House.
Main, corner of Dock street.

LOCATED IN WARD THREE.

Corner Cambridge and Sixth streets.
" Cambridge and Third streets.
Junction Cambridge and Bridge streets.
On Cambridge street, opposite Wellington's counting-room.
On North street, near Glass Works' cutting shop.
On Bridge street, south side, opposite the head of Water street.
Corner Third and Vine streets.
Corner Cambridge st. and Franklin Alley.
" Fifth and Gore streets.
" Second and Otis streets.
On Bridge street, opposite the Bay State Glass House.
Corner Otis and Seventh streets.
" Thorndike and Sixth streets.
" Thorndike and Fifth streets.
" Gore and Fourth streets.
" Spring and Fourth streets.

LOCATED IN WARD FOUR.

Corner Main and Columbia streets.
Near junction of Main and Austin streets.
Corner Main and Windsor streets.
Junction of Front and State streets.
On Washington street, near east end.
On Main street, opp. Brooks' Buildings.
On River, opposite Cottage street.
On River, opposite Harrison Avenue.
Corner W. Avenue and Jay street.
Corner River and Franklin streets.
" Pearl and Cottage streets.
" Pearl and Auburn streets.
" Brookline and Franklin streets.
On Main street, opposite John Livermore's house.
Foot of School street.
Magazine, near Short street.

LOCATED IN WARD FIVE.

Between the rails of railroad track, opposite office door.

FIRES AND ALARMS FROM DECEMBER 18, 1860, TO DECEMBER 18, 1861.

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Description.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes.
1860.						
Dec. 25	William Needham,	Clothing in dwelling-house,	Spring Street,			Children playing with matches.
" 29	Thomas Work,	Hen-coop,	Rear Mason School-house,			Incendiary.
1861.						
Jan'ry 2		Alarm,	Somerville,			
" 3	Lowell R. R. Co.,	Bridge,	Across the line of Somerville and Cambridge, Ward I.,	Trifling.		Fire in Somerville. Sparks from locomotive.
" 13		Alarm,				
" 30	C. Munroe.	Dry-room to Saw-mill,	Cambridge St., Ward III.,	Trifling.		Ringing of College bell. Took from heating-pipe.
Feb'y 6	Bay State Glass Company,	Barn,	Bridge Street,	$1,525	$1,525	Unknown.
" 15		Cotton Waste in New Eng. Glass-house,	North Street,	Trifling.		Spontaneous.
" 23		Hay,	Bridge Street,			Mischievous boys at play.
March 1	Rufus Lamson,	Reading-room and Franklin Hall,	Main st. opp. Irving House,	450	450	Incendiary.
" 2	Henry J. Wyman,	Wood on wharf,	Bridge Street,	Trifling.		"
" 11	William B. Ellis,	Barn,	Gore Street,	"		Unknown.
" 13	William C. Brooks & Co.,	Pig-pen,	In stable yard, Bridge St.,	"		Spark from locomotive.
" 15	Second Methodist Society,	Church,	Harvard Street opp. Essex,	16,000	10,500	Unknown.
" 15	City of Cambridge,	Harvard School-house,	" "	87	87	From Church fire.
" 29		Straw,	East Street,			Mischievous boys at play.
April 8	Patrick Tracy,	Dwelling-house (roof),	Tin Village,	150	150	Defect in chimney.
" 10		Alarm,	Brookline Street,			Smoke from Roofing Co.'s Works.
" 10	A. A. Whitney,	Wheelwright Shop,	Palmer Street,	150	150	Incendiary.
" 11		Alarm,	Brighton,			Fire in Brighton,
" 11	W. E. & B. Simpson,	Box Factory,	Broadway,	Trifling.		Took from flue to furnace.
" 11		Alarm,	Belmont,			Fire in Belmont.
" 18	Frank Kidder,	House and Barn,	Race Course, Ward V.,	1,500	1,500	Unknown.
" 23	T. P. Lerned,	Dwelling-house (roof),	Sumner Street,	200	200	Unknown, but supposed accidental.
" 23		Alarm,	Ward III.,			False alarm, cause unknown.
" 23		"	Somerville,			Fire in Somerville.
" 24	J. D. Pearson,	Clothes in dwelling-house,	Broadway cor. Windsor st.,	Trifling.		Clothes on chair fell against stove.
" 26		Alarm,	Somerville,			Fire in Somerville.
" 27	Geo. Abbott,	Store.	Cor. Spruce and Cedar sts.,	Trifling.		Unknown.
May 5	Edward Thorndike,	Rubbish in cellar of Store,	James' Block, Main St.,	"		"
" 12	Mr. Armstrong,	Varnish Factory,	Tin Village,	50		Incendiary.
" 12		Alarm,	Brighton,			Fire in Brighton.
" 19	Edward S. Marston,	Grocery Store,	North Avenue, Ward V.,	150	150	Incendiary.
" 19	Z. Porter,	Barn,	" "	Trifling.		"
" 23	Elizabeth Evans,	Dwelling-house (roof),	Main, nearly opp. Windsor,	"		Sparks from chimney.
" 26	Patrick McCabe,	Barn,	Tin Village,	50	50	Incendiary.
" 26	Samuel E. Chamberlain,	Bed in house,	Short Street,	Trifling.		Children playing with matches.
June 1	Thomas Gault,	Dwelling-house,	Green Street,	"		Unknown.
" 3		Alarm,	Brighton,			Fire in Brighton.
" 8		"	Medford,			Fire in Medford.

FIRES AND ALARMS FROM DECEMBER 18, 1860, TO DECEMBER 18, 1861—**Continued.**

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Description.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes.
June 11	John Deechan,	Dwelling-house (roof),	Short Street, Ward III.,			Sparks from chimney.
" 21	William Kellogg,	Store,	Elm Street,	Trifling.		Unknown.
" 21	Z. Porter,	Barn,	North Avenue, Ward V.,	100		Incendiary.
" 23	William Gates,	"	" " " "	1,200		Unknown.
" 23	Joseph Snow,	Express Teams in Gates' Barn,		300	300	Burned in Gates' barn.
" 27	Sally Bird,	Dwelling-house,	Medford Street,	Trifling.		By lamp tipping over.
July 4	Mr. Topliff,	" "	Pine Street,	"		By fire-works, probably gun-wad.
" 4	City of Cambridge,	Thorndike School-house,	Thorndike Street,	100		" " " "
" 4		Alarm,	East Boston,			Large fire in East Boston, sent for assistance.
" 11		Barrel in Hovey's yard to Bacon Works,	Main, opp. Cherry Street,			Barrel used for smoking took fire.
" 27		Alarm,	Somerville,			Fire in Somerville.
Aug. 12		"	"			" "
" 16		Fluid lamp burst in Fiske's Block,	Main Street,	Trifling.		Bursting of Fluid lamp.
Sept. 1	James Rourk,	Dwelling-house,	Main st. near R.R Crossing,	400		Unknown.
" 3	Wilder, Pinkham & Co.,	Kerosene Works, stock and fixtures,	Hampshire Street,	2,500		Bursting of Still.
" 3	H. O. & J. J. Bright,	" " buildings,	" "	600	300	" " in building.
" 4		Alarm,	Charlestown,			Fire in Charlestown.
" 10		"	Ward II.,			False alarm, cause unknown.
" 10		Barrel used in smoking sausages,	Foot of Sixth Street,			Barrel took fire.
" 15		Alarm,	Somerville,			Fire in Somerville.
" 29	David Welch,	Barn,	Medford cor. Columbia St.,	Trifling.		Incendiary.
Oct. 2		Alarm,	Ward III.,			Smoke from Saw-mill.
" 5		"	Somerville,			Fire in Somerville.
" 24	Peter Good,	Unoccupied dwelling-house,	Orchard Street,	1,500	1,000	Incendiary.
" 31	John Steer,	Barber Shop in Irving House,	Main cor. Pearl Street,	Trifling.		Accidental, in all probability.
Nov. 3		Alarm,	Chelsea,			Fire in Chelsea.
" 6		"	Ward III.,			Light from Kerosene works.
" 6	Lowell R. R. Co.,	Freight Car of Lumber,	R. R. Company's yard near Prison Point Bridge	Trifling.		Supposed by sparks from locomotive.
" 13	Philip Nutting,	Oyster Saloon and Barber Shop,	Brattle Street,	150	150	Unknown.
" 13	John A. Belcher,	Furniture and stock in above,		50		Burned in Nutting's buildings.
" 19	Daniel McElroy,	Clothes in dwelling-house,	Rear Charles Street,	Trifling.		From open flue in chamber.
Dec. 4	Hovey & Co.,	Hot-house and Plants,	Cambridge Street,	800		Heating-pipes in contact with woodwork.
" 5	Michael McCabe,	Barn,	Concord Avenue, Ward V.,	100		Unknown.
" 6	Mrs. McElcarny,	Clothes in dwelling-house,	Gore Street,	Trifling.		Clothes-horse of clothes fell against stove.
" 9		Alarm,	Charlestown,			Mistook ringing of large bell in Charlestown for Old Camb. bell.
" 11	John Smith,	Unoccupied dwelling-house,	Kidder's Lane, Ward V.,	300		Unknown.
				$28,412	$16,512	

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Engineers,			5
"	Members,		236
"	Fire Police,		4
"	Engines,		6
"	Hose Carriages,		8
"	Feet of Suction Hose,		158
"	Buckets,		39
"	Pipes,		10
"	Axes,		17
"	Feet of Leading Hose,		4,488
"	Blunderbusses,		6
"	Hook and Ladder Carriage,		1
"	Ladders,		16
"	Large Hooks with chain and rope attached,		5
"	Hand Hooks with poles,		2
"	Crotch Poles,		5
"	Fire Rakes,		4
"	Forks,		5
"	Fire Hats,		42
"	Rubber Coats,		35
"	Reservoirs,		67
"	Hydrants,		79
"	Alarms from fires in City,	44	
"	" " " out of City,	15	
"	" " other causes,	13	
			72

Loss on Buildings and Stock,	$28,412
Insurance " " "	16,512

REPORT

OF

GEORGE W. FIFIELD,

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS AND OF DRAINS.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, December 18, 1861.

To the Honorable City Council:

Although there is no Ordinance of the City requiring an annual report from the Superintendent of Streets and Drains, still, as the expenditures in those departments are principally under the direction of the Surveyors of Highways, perhaps the operations of the year may be better understood by the City Council, by stating the same, somewhat in detail, and I therefore ask leave to submit the following

REPORT:

ROADS AND SIDEWALKS.

The appropriation for roads and sidewalks, for the financial year ending November 30, 1861, was	$22,000.00
Expended, ...	20,997.64
Balance unexpended, ...	$1,002.36

Included in the above expenditure, may be named the following improvements, which it would seem ought not to be classed with the ordinary care and repair of the streets, namely,

The grading and building of Walden Street, as laid out by the City Council, at a cost of	$2,750.00
The building of Dublin Street, at a cost of, . . .	2,000.00
The widening and fencing of Mt. Auburn Street, .	2,150.00
Total cost for extraordinary improvements, .	$7,900.00
leaving for the ordinary care and repair of the streets and sidewalks, the sum of	$13,097.64

which is a small sum, and from which no very manifest improvements could reasonably be expected when the extent of the public streets of Cambridge is considered.

The scarcity of suitable material for repairing the streets, and the long distance the same has to be transported, makes it apparent, that if the streets are to be kept in a condition satisfactory to the citizens, an increased expenditure will be required.

During the past year, ten thousand yards of gravel have been teamed from Belmont, and distributed upon the streets, besides about three thousand yards obtained from other sources.

4,000 feet of curbstone have been set the past season, and 2,500 yards of paving done in gutters and on cross-walks. 1,165 yards of brick paving have been done. The cost of the above paving to the road appropriation has been not less than fifteen hundred dollars.

In this connection, I would state that the numerous private streets and ways within the City are a continual source of annoyance and anxiety, as many of them are in a dangerous condition. I am aware that the City Ordinance requires all such dangerous ways to be fenced; but in order to make such fencing of any practical benefit, my experience teaches me, that such fences must be built of some other than combustible materials.

I would suggest whether some more efficient means should not be taken to guard the public against the liability to accidents from such dangerous ways.

PAVING.

The appropriation for paving, for the financial year ending November 30, 1861, was	$6,000.00
Expended, ...	2,351.56
Balance unexpended, ...	$3,648.44

The expenditure under this appropriation has been principally for labor. There have been 1,600 yards of paving done upon the Main street, and 1,055 yards on Brattle street.

I think, as a matter of economy, an increased appropriation would be desirable, as the thoroughfares can, for a term of years, be kept in repair at a less expense by paving than otherwise.

BRIDGES.

The appropriation for Bridges, for the financial year ending November 30, 1861, was	$8,600.00	
Additional do.,	400.00	
		$9,000.00
Expended,		8,963.98
Balance unexpended,		$36.02

At the commencement of the last financial year, there were existing contracts not then fulfilled, for improvements then in progress on Prison Point Bridge, and for which provision was made in the above appropriation, amounting to the sum of $4,697.45.

During the past year, in addition to the ordinary care and repair of the different bridges of the City, a new leaf of a draw has been constructed on Western Avenue Bridge, and other substantial repairs made upon the same bridge and the adjoining pier, at a cost of about $1,500.

I am happy to be able to state, that all the draws of the City are now thirty feet and upwards in width, and that no very considerable expenditure need be anticipated for the coming year, unless it may be upon what is known as the "Cambridge Great Bridge," which ought at least to have a new draw the coming season.

WEST BOSTON AND CANAL BRIDGES.

The appropriation for the above bridges, for the financial year ending November 30, 1861, was	$6,000.00
Expended,	3,955.12
Balance unexpended,	$2,044.88
Cash received and paid the Treasurer,	116.00

Of the above expenditure about $1,200 was for a new pier on the southerly side of Canal Bridge.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Nine horses at $175,	$1,575.00
Twelve cart harnesses,	250.00
Seven carts,	500.00
Three sleds,	225.00
One stone roller,	50.00
One plough,	20.00
Five snow ploughs,	40.00
Utensils for work on streets, and stable furniture,	200.00
	$2,860.00

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. FIFIELD,

Superintendent of Streets.

RESERVOIRS AND DRAINS.

The appropriation for Reservoirs and Drains, for the financial year, ending Nov. 30, 1861, was	$6,000.00
Expended,	3,729.90
Balance unexpended,	2,270.10

From the above appropriation there has been paid to Amory Houghton and John Conlan, for a right of way for drainage previously obtained, the sum of	$776.00
To J. G. Chase for City plan,	300.00
	$1,076.00

The following is a list of the Drains constructed, with their length, capacity, and cost:

GREEN AND BAY STREET DRAIN.

850 feet long; size 15+20 inches; 7 feet deep at terminus. Cost,	$668.59

TROWBRIDGE STREET DRAIN.

581 feet long; size 12+15 inches; 5 feet 8 inches deep at terminus. Cost,	358.08
Amount carried forward,	$1,026.67

Amount brought forward,	$1,026.67

NORTH AVENUE DRAIN.

1,200 feet long; size 15+18 inches; 8 feet deep at terminus. Cost,	863.90

VINE STREET DRAIN.

313 feet long; size 12+15 inches; 7 feet deep at terminus. Cost,	202.86

MAGAZINE STREET DRAIN.

170 feet long; size 16+18 inches; 7 feet deep at terminus. Cost,	134.20
Total cost of new Drains,	$2,227.63
Deduct for covering stone furnished from Ledge,	489.25
Total drawn from Treasury for new drains,	$1,738.38
To which add amount paid A. Houghton and others,	1,076.00
Expended on Drains previously constructed, and on Reservoirs,	915.52
Total amount expended,	$3,729.90

There have been about six hundred feet of Drain built on Harvard Street for which the City furnished covering stone.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. FIFIELD,
Superintendent of Drains.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In Board of Aldermen, January 1, 1862.

Accepted and sent down for concurrence.

Attest: JUSTIN A. JACOBS, *City Clerk.*

In Common Council, January 1, 1862.

Concurred.

Attest: JOS. G. HOLT, *Clerk.*

REPORT

OF

THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

To the Honorable Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Cambridge:

THE undersigned begs leave to submit the following Report in relation to the Police and Watch.

The Department is divided into three districts, each of which is under the charge of a Principal Constable who is also the day officer. The regular day and night policemen are thirteen in number, namely, five in the first district, five in the second, and three in the third.

Since the establishment of Camp Cameron it has been necessary to employ one special policeman as a watchman in the first district at $1.25 per night, and Mr. Thomas D. Cook has done duty as a day officer. One special policeman has also been employed in each of the other districts through the year, at the same rate of compensation. In the judgment of the undersigned, instead of employing special watchmen only, the regular police force should be increased by the addition of one officer in each district.

There should also be a regular and permanent day officer at North Cambridge, as there is a constant call for one among the large foreign population in the Fifth Ward, at a distance from Harvard Square and the office of the undersigned. The cattle market renders the presence of an officer necessary on two days in the week, and the duty of performing so much day service is too severe to be exacted of a watchman who is on duty every night.

The number of arrests made by the Police during the past year was as follows:

From January 1	to April 1,	280
" April 1	" July 1,	324
" July 1	" October 1,	388
" October 1	" December 18,	290
	Total,	1,282

The number of persons to whom food and lodging were furnished was as follows:

From January 1	to April 1,	457
" April 1	" July 1,	670
" July 1	" October 1,	441
" October 1	to December 18,	235
	Total	1,803

The above tables show an increase in the number of persons arrested, and of persons who have applied for lodging, of about twenty-five per cent., as compared with former years. This increase is due to the establishment of Camp Cameron in Ward No. Five, in June last, and is shown by the tables to have been in the six months from April to October, which have usually been the most quiet in the year.

The number of habitual truants and absentees from school has increased during the last year.

The collecting of house offal by boys who are kept at home for this purpose, is the most fruitful source of this evil, and furnishes almost all the candidates for the State Reform School and the Nautical Branch of the Reform School. The temptation to commit larceny, and the opportunities for the commission of the crime, would be greatly abridged by putting a stop to this practice of collecting house offal.

The cattle market furnishes employment, on two days in the week, to boys in driving cattle to and from the cattle fairs. The supply of such boys is always in excess of the demand, and the occupation is in most cases injurious to those engaged in it.

The feeding of cows along the street is another cause of absence from school. Under the ordinance which forbids the going at large of cattle, such cattle cannot be taken by a field driver if they are under the charge of a boy or boys. A man has been known to hire a piece of land at a distance, in Belmont for instance, and then to take from two to twenty cattle "to pasture." The cattle are driven from

home in the early part of the day, feeding along the roadside, and in the afternoon are driven back again in the same manner, never having reached the pasture, which, later in the season, affords a good crop of grass for mowing.

If the ordinance provided that no person having the care of grazing animals should suffer the same to go at large, "or stop to feed" on any street, &c., within the City, a great number of boys would be at liberty to attend school, who are now habitual absentees, and are in training for the Reform School.

The Almshouse has been "assigned and provided as the institution of instruction, House of Reformation, or suitable situation," mentioned in the Acts concerning truant children and absentees from school. As there are no means of confinement, a boy who is sent there from the Police Court has a ride to the house, and usually reaches home before the officer who took him there. If some place could be provided from which such boys could not escape, the act of committing them would not be regarded as a mere ceremony by the parties most concerned.

The sale and use of intoxicating liquors are, directly or indirectly, the cause of almost all the crime which gives employment to the police. The difficulties in the way of procuring evidence to obtain convictions for the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors, not so much in the lower court as upon trials in the Superior Court, on appeals and after the lapse of some months, are almost insuperable; and often, after conviction, the benevolence of the warmest advocates of temperance induces them to sign certificates or appeals to the court or District Attorney, which result in turning the offender loose to pursue his former course with a little more precaution.

The Department has never been in a more efficient condition, and, so far as the undersigned is aware, the duties of the Police are well performed. But one complaint of neglect of duty has been made to him during the past year, by the other principal constables, or by citizens; and in this case it was not intentional, but the result of accident.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH SANDERSON,
Chief of Police.

REPORT

OF

ROLAND LITCHFIELD, JR.,

SUPERINTENDENT OF LAMPS.

To his Honor, the Mayor, and Board of Aldermen of the City of Cambridge:

GENTLEMEN: — The undersigned begs leave to submit the following Report in relation to the Street Lamps and the Lamps on West Boston and Canal Bridges, being the substance of the quarterly reports made by him during the past year.

STREET LAMPS.

The number of Street Lamps burning gas is as follows:

In Wards One and Five,	143	
" " Two and Four,	147	
" Ward Three,	36	
	—	326

The number of Lamps burning fluid is,

In Ward One,	3	
" Wards Two and Four,	24	
" Ward Three,	34	
	—	61
Total number of Street Lamps,		387

Thirty-seven of the above have been added during the last year.

The expense of the Street Lamps for the past year was as follows:

For Gas,	$4,117.51
" Fluid,	410.63
" Lighting,	1,653.39
" Gas fixtures, lamp-posts, lanterns, glass, painting posts, repairs, &c.,	982.82
" Salary of Superintendent,	200.00
Total,	$7,364.35

Three men are employed to light the lamps, who are paid thirty-seven and a half cents per month, for each lamp.

The average cost through the year, for each lamp burning gas, was five and a half cents per night; and for each lamp burning fluid, three and a half cents per night.

The posts, lamps, and fixtures are in good condition.

BRIDGE LAMPS.

The number of Lamps on West Boston Bridge, is	39	
" " " " " Canal Bridge, is	16	
Total,	—	55

The expense of the Lamps during the past year was as follows:

For Fluid,	$443.16
" Lighting,	218.00
" Moving posts, repairs, &c.,	60.57
Total,	$721.73

The two men who tend the Draws, are employed to light the lamps, and they are paid two shillings each per month, for each lamp.

Fluid is used, and the cost has averaged three and a half cents per night, for each lamp.

The posts, lamps, and fixtures are in good condition.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ROLAND LITCHFIED, Jr.,

Superintendent of Lamps.

REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES OF THE DANA LIBRARY.

The fourth annual Report of the Trustees of the Dana Library is herewith submitted to the City Council.

On the 30th of November, 1860, the Library contained nineteen hundred and seventy-seven bound volumes, and there have been added during the current year, ending November 30, 1861, three hundred and fifty-four bound volumes, and five hundred and twenty-three pamphlets.

Two hundred and five bound volumes were purchased by the City, the remainder, with the pamphlets, being given by various individuals to the Library.

The Library this year sustains its first loss, one book being missing, and now consists of two thousand three hundred and thirty bound volumes.

During the year, seven thousand eight hundred and forty-eight books have been given out, showing an average of one hundred and fifty-six per week, an increase of twenty per cent. over last year, which is as remarkable, as it is a gratifying testimonial of the value of the Library, when it is considered how much the attention of all our people has been absorbed by the condition of the country.

When the generous bequest of fifteen thousand dollars from the estate of the late Edmund T. Dana, shall be made available, its income, with the amount now yearly appropriated by the City, will enable the Library speedily to assume a completeness and value, that will make it a source of just pride to our citizens.

The appropriation for the year ending November 30, 1861, was, ...		$469.07
The Expenditures for the same period have been,		
Librarian's salary, ...	$137.50	
Purchase of books, ...	298.07	
Binding " " and bottle of gum, .	10.07	
		$445.64
Showing a balance unexpended of		$23.43

There has been received, and paid over to the City Treasurer, during the year, the sum of one hundred and ninety-two dollars and ten cents ($192.10) from subscriptions and fines. In making the appropriations for the ensuing year, ending November 30, 1862, the City Council will be obliged therefore to appropriate the sum of five hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty-three cents ($515.53) to the Dana Library, that being the aggregate amount of,

Balance unexpended to November 30, 1861, . .	$23.43
Subscriptions and fines paid into Treasury, ...	192.10
Yearly appropriation by City, ...	300.00
Total, ...	$515.53

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. THEO. RUSSELL,
GEORGE LIVERMORE,
W. W. WELLINGTON,
LEVI L. CUSHING, Jr.,
J. SHEPARD,
} *Board of Trustees.*

REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES OF THE DOWSE INSTITUTE.

The Board of Trustees of the Dowse Institute submit to the City Council their third annual Report.

The third course of lectures at the City Hall commenced on Tuesday, November 20, 1860. The first lecture was given by Hon. Charles Sumner, and the course was continued on succeeding weeks as follows: —

One lecture by A. L. Stone,
One lecture by T. W. Higginson,
One lecture by Edward Everett,
Two lectures by R. W. Emerson,
One lecture by S. P. Long,
One lecture by G. W. Curtis,
Two lectures by Henry Giles,
One lecture by E. H. Chapin,
Three lectures by W. B. Rogers,
One lecture by Francis Bowen.

One evening was devoted to Readings and Recitations by Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Davenport.

A course of three lectures was given at Lyceum Hall, Old Cambridge, commencing on Tuesday, March 26, 1861, by Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, on "The present condition of Turkey."

The fourth course at the City Hall commenced on Tuesday, November 12, 1861. Tickets were distributed, the present year, in a manner similar to that of last year. Two thousand seven hundred and ninety-two names were registered, and tickets were allowed to those holding

odd numbers under 200 or over 2600, and numbers between 200 and 2600 *divisible by six*, upon the payment of fifty cents per ticket.

The need of a large lecture-room is felt more and more every year. Our lecturers could address an audience of fifteen hundred as well as one of seven hundred. It is not an agreeable thing to be obliged each year to disappoint hundreds of persons, who are desirous of obtaining tickets. The Trustees use their best endeavors to discharge the duties devolving upon them faithfully and impartially; but, until a hall is provided large enough to accommodate all who wish to attend the lectures, they can hardly expect to escape criticism from those who are necessarily excluded, whatever may be the mode of the distribution of tickets.

At a meeting of the Board held March 18, 1861, the sixth article of the By-laws was stricken out, and the following article substituted in its place:

Article 6. One course of at least twelve lectures shall be given each year at the City Hall, if the City Hall can be procured for the purpose: lectures or other literary exercises, in addition to this course, may be provided at the discretion of the Trustees.

The annual report of the treasurer, submitted October 31, 1861, and accepted by the Board at a meeting held on that date, a copy of which accompanies this report, contains an exact account of the receipts and expenditures during the year. The following is an abstract of said report:

Dr.

To paid for lectures,	$823.50
" " printing,	21.30
" " advertising,	11.50
" " registering names and distributing tickets,	21.25
" " use of Lyceum Hall,	25.00
" " care of hall, door-keepers, &c.	44.75
" " sundries,	3.87
" balance to new account,	300.81
	$1,251.98

Cr.

By balance from old account,	$341.23
" sale of tickets,	310.75
Amount carried forward,	$651.98

Amount brought forward,	$651.98
By one year's interest on Dowse Fund from City of Cambridge, ...	600.00
	$1,251.98

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ZELOTES HOSMER,
CHAS. THEO. RUSSELL,
CHARLES DEANE,
W. W. WELLINGTON,
H. R. HARDING,
} *Board of Trustees.*

CAMBRIDGE, December 31, 1861.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In Board of Aldermen, January 1, 1862.

Accepted and sent down for concurrence.

Attest: JUSTIN A. JACOBS, *City Clerk.*

In Common Council, January 1, 1862.

Concurred.

Attest: JOS. G. HOLT, *Clerk.*

[COPY.]

DR. DOWSE INSTITUTE IN ACCOUNT WITH CHARLES DEANE, TREASURER. CR.

1860.			1860.		
Nov. 16	To paid Wilson & Son's bill, printing tickets,	$8.00	Nov. 1	By Balance from old account,	$341.23
" 21	" " Charles Sumner, for lecturing,	100.00	" 13	" Sale of tickets,	310.75
" 26	" " Streeter & Co., for conveying Mr. Sumner to Cambridge and back,	3.50	Dec. 3	" Six months' interest on Dowse Fund from City of Cambridge, due December 1,	300.00
" 28	" " Rev. Mr. Stone, for lecturing,	25.00	June 1	" Six months' interest on Dowse Fund,	300.00
" 30	" " Miss C. F. Orne, for services in registering names,	16.25			
" 30	" " J. W. Whiton, for ditto.,	5.00			
Dec. 4	" " T. W. Higginson, for lecturing,	25.00			
1861.					
Jan'ry 2	" " R. W. Emerson, for two lectures,	60.00			
" 2	" " J. P. Long, for lecture,	35.00			
" 2	" " Dr. Wellington, for expense of curtain for Long's lecture,	2.37			
1860.					
Dec. 17	" " Edward Everett, for lecturing,	100.00			
1861.					
Jan'ry 8	" " G. W. Curtis, for lecturing,	50.00			
" 1	" " Streeter & Co., for conveying Mr. Everett to Cambridge and back,	3.50			
Feb'y 9	" " Henry Giles, two lectures, $65; Fare 50 cents,	65.50			
Jan'ry 24	" " E. H. Chapin, one lecture, $50; Expenses $3,	53.00			
Feb'ry 26	" " E. L. Davenport and wife, for reading,	50.00			
Mar. 1	" " Prof. Bowen, for lecturing,	25.00			
" 11	" " Prof. Rogers, for three lectures,	78.00			
April 17	" " Dr. Hamlin, for " "	150.00			
" 19	" " H. L. Gale, for services as doorkeeper,	4.50			
" 19	" " R. Litchfield, Jr., for services and as per bill,	40.25			
" 19	" " Cambridge Chronicle, for advertising,	11.50			
" 19	" " Thurston & Miles, for printing,	18.30			
" 19	" " C. W. Oxford, for use of sofa and table,	1.50			
" 26	" " Cambridge Lyceum, for hall for Dr. Hamlin's course,	25.00			
May 31	" Balance, as rendered to-day to new account,	300.81			
		$1,251.98			$1,251.98
			1861. May 21	By balance from old account rendered to-day,	$300.81

[COPY.]

I have examined the above, and find it correct.

H. R. HARDING, *Auditor.*

REPORT

OF

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR ENDING JANUARY, 1862.

After the full and able report of the Committee last year, we do not deem it necessary at this time to go into the subject so much at large. We shall, therefore, merely present the statistics of the several schools, with such remarks as may occur to us in regard to their condition; and such suggestions, in regard to improvements in them and in the school-houses, as may seem to us advisable to be made.

ALPHABET AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

These schools are made up of quite small and young children. They are much crowded, and most of the teachers have too much to do; of this, however, we shall speak more fully when we take up the schools generally. The success of the Alphabet and Primary Schools depends so much upon the personal character and the adaptation of the teachers to the work, that too much care cannot be taken in their selection. Almost any of those applying for the situation of teacher in the public schools, are competent to *teach* all that is required in these schools, but it is not common to find those who have the character, the personal influence, that indescribable magnetic power, to interest and impress the mind and character of childhood, which are of the utmost importance to the best success of these schools.

We have been, generally, tolerably fortunate in the selection of

teachers for these schools, and we are satisfied they are in as good condition as schools of the grade elsewhere, and as good as, under all the circumstances, they can well be.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

These schools are also generally crowded, and large accessions have been made since the commencement of the war, occasioned probably by the changes from private schools.

The experiment has been tried this year of transferring, in two or three of the Middle Schools, the upper class into the Grammar Schools. So far the experiment seems successful, and, without detriment to the Grammar Schools, has tended much to the relief of the Middle.

It has been by many doubted whether the Middle Schools formed a really necessary, or advisable grade. This experiment, should it prove finally successful, may tend very much to settle that question. If such a change could be made, without injury to the other schools, we should certainly think it advisable, as it would tend very much to simplify the system, and as there are at present many boys in the Middle Schools, which are taught entirely by females, who are of an age and character, to make the strong and vigorous discipline of a man advisable.

The teachers in these schools have generally performed their arduous duties faithfully during the past year, and the schools may be reported in a fair condition.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Grammar Schools are quite full, though, from the reports of the principals, they do not seem to have increased much, if any, during the past year.

It has been the custom to have, once a year, public examinations of these schools. This subject was alluded to in the report of the committee last year, and the opinion expressed that this was a custom rather honored in the breach than in the observance. We cannot forbear, however, once more to refer to the injurious effect these examinations are calculated to have in exciting the teachers and the pupils to anxious and laborious preparation for them to the neglect, prob-

ably, of things more important. Moreover, the object attained is no fair consideration for the labor and anxiety of preparation, — for, however much these public exhibitions may gratify parents and friends, they are apt to beget a love of display in the scholars, while they are almost entirely worthless as evidence of the faithfulness and competency of the teachers, or the real knowledge and proficiency of the pupils.

Examinations, to be of any value, should not consist in showing off on certain lessons, or portions of the books used, which have been carefully prepared for the exhibition, but in taking the teachers and scholars, unexpectedly, in their every day dress, and there finding out, in any way it may seem best to the examiner, what the teaching has been worth, and how much the scholars really know.

Such examinations were had the last summer, and we will venture to say, the members of the board obtained more real knowledge and insight into the condition of our schools, than they could ever have obtained by any number of our public examinations.

Such a process is the only one by which the real worth and competency of a teacher can be found out. There is, of course, a great diversity of gifts in this particular. Some persons have a natural talent for teaching, — a happy faculty of interesting and impressing the minds and moulding the characters of their pupils. Such, of course, make the best teachers. No blame can attach to any one for not having this natural talent, but the committee, in the discharge of their duty of selecting and certifying teachers, should seek for those who *have* it, first and foremost. All too, who offer themselves as candidates, and attempt to become teachers, should feel the great responsibility they seek to assume, the high importance of a faithful and conscientious discharge of their duties.

All who are willing to assume this high vocation should feel that they have some calling and talent for it, — should look upon their profession as among the most honorable and important, not to be assumed lightly, as a temporary means of earning their bread until they can get something better to do, but to be pursued with a determination to give to it their whole minds, and devote to it their best energies.

The public, too, have a duty and responsibility in this matter,

and should see to it, that the teachers of their children have that proportion of support, confidence, and respect, which the importance of their calling demands, and that their compensation is such as to place the profession of teacher on as respectable and permanent a footing as any other.

A great deal now is expected from our teachers for a small comparative pay, and we must say here, in justice to them, that most of the schools are so large that they have too much to do to do it well. We do not mean that our teachers generally work too hard, but that they have so much ground to go over that they must necessarily do it superficially.

They have no time to go out of the prescribed beaten track, and teach the scholar to think and judge outside the books and formulas, but must perforce teach mechanically, glad, if in the two or three minutes they can devote to each scholar, they can get through the questions and answers written down. Such teaching must of course be very imperfect, and fails in one of the highest and most essential offices of education, the bringing out and developing the independent thought and individuality of the pupil.

Although this cannot probably be remedied at once, it ought always to be kept present to the public mind, as an evil and imperfection to be remedied, as soon as possible, and should always be considered in judging of the faithfulness and qualifications of our teachers, by the proficiency of their pupils.

Our Grammar Schools have been in the main well and faithfully taught, and may be reported in a comparatively flourishing condition. Indeed, we may well be proud of our whole school system, as compared with that of other cities. The work has been well begun, and a foundation well laid, but still we should feel that the system is not perfect, and that much remains to be done before we can safely conclude there is no room for improvement.

HIGH SCHOOL.

No better statement of the condition and wants of this School can be given, than has been presented to the Committee by Mr. Williston

in his excellent annual report. We therefore print nearly the whole of it, as follows: —

The High School, I am sorry to say, remains *in statu quo ante bellum*, at least as regards its building, which is still the same, with all its inconveniences and faults. The years do not increase its capacity nor diminish the number of its pupils. Its recitation rooms are still crowded to suffocation; the aisles blocked with settees; the hall insufficient to seat the whole school; its valuable apparatus without a suitable place for exhibition or even preservation; and the small library room filled with settees which make the book-cases almost inaccessible. It still stands in the way of much needed improvements, looking to a more orderly arrangement and increasing the usefulness and efficiency of the school. The government of the school is still embarrassed and made much more difficult than it need be. I do not mention these things in the way of complaint. I well know why it has been thought necessary to put off the claims of the High School for the present year. But it should be remembered that the war does not lessen the need of a better building. It has become more pressing with the present year. Our number has been larger, especially in the fourth class, where the want of room is most urgent. The largest number has been one hundred and ninety-five. The number of the fourth class is now eighty-two, about the same as at the beginning of the school year. Quite a number have come to us from private schools, and new applications are made almost every week to fill the places of those who drop away. It would not be impossible to seat more scholars in some place in the building; but it would be a difficult problem to find *recitation* room for more. This is our problem: *given*, three recitation rooms, two of which will comfortably seat twenty each, and the other fifteen, and a class of eighty-two; *required*, to seat them all at the same time, maintain good order, keep up an interest in the lesson, and keep the *air* pure. The last part of this problem is found the most difficult. The whole area of the room can be filled with chairs, though these must be brought in and carried out every hour, and the scholars thus seated. But what 'Sanitary Commission' will secure for us vigor and freshness of mind on a spare allowance of oxygen, or insure against head-aches and colds in rooms with

little or no ventilation except by means of open windows! I will not pretend to decide what should be done. I simply repeat the oft-stated necessities of our school, and leave it for the wisdom of others to decide how far the exigencies of the times require that suitable provision for education should be postponed.

It would not be right, however, to speak as though nothing had been done. The land has been purchased, and a plan presented, and this is, of itself, an augury for the completion of the building at no distant day. A more retired position, a little away from either of the principal thoroughfares of the City, which would likewise have given us a better basement and the benefit of a number of trees already grown, was preferred by the Committee appointed by your Board on the whole matter, and by the teachers. But other considerations had more weight with the City Government. It is not always enough considered how much the mind is formed by what the eye habitually feeds upon. Refined mental and even moral tastes come through conversance with the beautiful in nature and art. Dull and commonplace scenes will be likely to make dull and commonplace minds. Mere brick and mortar, iron and wood, dusty streets and an unlovely neighborhood, will leave unsatisfied and undeveloped some of the finer faculties of our nature. But a pleasing prospect, the neighborhood of grand old trees, and the music of the summer birds "that sing among the branches," how they soften and subdue the rude and coarse in us, even unawares, steal from us our selfishness, and perpetually invite us to the highest thoughts. It is greatly to be regretted that there is not a single tree on the ground chosen for a new school-house, nor anywhere in its immediate vicinity. They cannot be placed there too soon. The plan presented to the City Council embraces the main features of the plan adopted by your Committee, yet with some changes which I should be sorry to see retained. To secure a less expensive form, the area and capacity of the building have been increased. The Committee's plan contemplated seating about three hundred pupils without using the hall. The architect's plan allows room for at least four hundred, twice our present number. Too much room is objectionable, on the ground of convenience as well as economy; but besides, there will be those who will point to a surplus of

room as a proof that the building was not needed at all. A more important change from the Committee's plan is in the form of the principal hall, which has been made some feet wider at one end than at the other, the staircase on the one side and a recitation room on the other jutting into the hall at the upper end, while at the lower end, the hall takes in the whole breadth of the building. I fear this will seriously mar the symmetry of the hall, which should be regular, if possible. It is to be hoped that in these two points, the size of the building and the shape of the hall, some modification may be made in the plans before they are finally accepted.

Should the City Government think best to build a new house for us the ensuing year, I shall ask for the appointment of an additional male teacher. Our present force is as large as the building will allow, and is more than it was intended for. When it is considered that our High School in Cambridge supplies the place of a Latin School, an English School for boys, and a girl's High School, six teachers will be thought a small number; for it is not so much the number of pupils which determines the number of teachers, as the wants of those pupils and the variety of studies pursued. With these three schools in one, we have condensed to the utmost limits the number of studies and recitations. The consequence is, that the whole school, for at least half the course, pursue the same studies, without regard to their special wants, or rather, one department being sacrificed to the necessities of the other. The disadvantage is felt chiefly in the English Department; for instance, to avoid a larger number of recitations, all the pupils of the English Department are required to study Latin. I am a firm believer in the value of classical studies, but I nevertheless question if the time of those who have but a year or two to stay in the High School, cannot be better spent on something else than Latin, especially as they have no opportunity at the same time to be getting much of that other knowledge that is thought more directly useful. Again, in the study of Latin, the scholars of the English Department must follow precisely the same course as is required for boys preparing for College. Now I think Cæsar's Commentaries and Cicero's Orations are not the best books that might be selected for those who are going to read but little Latin, especially girls. The

one is apt to be dry and uninteresting, the other, beyond the depth of most. Other instances to the same effect might be given. I think, therefore, that a different arrangement of studies is called for, by which pupils in the English Department can pursue a more independent course of studies, and those who are to remain but a short time can have a course of study better adapted to their wants. To make this change will increase the number of recitations, and will require an additional teacher. But aside from this proposed change in the course of study, the amount of work now pressing upon us is greater than can be performed well. With the exception of one assistant, no teacher has a moment's time when he is not employed with the recitation of some class, except at recess. I think a little leeway should be allowed every teacher for special assistance to the dull of understanding, and for extra work of various kinds, which can often be better done at school than at home. The Principal should have one hour, I think, for visiting the different classes, calling to account the delinquent, receiving visitors, &c. The training in declamation, and most of the preparation for exhibitions, I have been compelled to attend to out of school hours, and have sometimes found it no slight tax.

To show what is done elsewhere for schools of a similar grade with ours, I beg leave to present the following statement of the amount expended in Boston for High School tuition.

Amount expended for tuition in three High Schools, for the year ending April 1, 1861,	$29,563.00
Average number of pupils,	636
Cost per scholar,	$46.51

The corresponding items for Cambridge are,

Amount expended for tuition in Cambridge High School, including $200.00 for music,	$5,200.00
Average number of pupils,	180
Cost per scholar,	$28.88*

I have in previous reports discussed questions relating to the proper course of study in our school system, and the methods of intel-

* The School Committee of Roxbury in their Annual Report, just published, estimate the cost of tuition in the High School of that city at $53.20 per scholar.

lectual discipline. For a complete view, something should also be said concerning moral culture. But let me first say that it is vain to expect much from the school, when the home training has been neglected. It is true only in a narrow and technical sense that the teacher is in the place of the parent. For all that makes character, as well as for all the amenities of manners, the home is the school ordained of God, and the parent can delegate his trust to no other. When this has been neglected, the school may indeed offer some check to the development of bad tendencies, but it will not be a permanent one. There is no natural affection to enforce the appeal, no sacred charm, such as invests the thought of home, to stimulate to strong endeavor. Where centres a child's love, is the best atmosphere for the tender growth of the moral sentiments. From the lips that God has made seem almost infallible to the child's apprehension, will best come the precepts that are to guide his life. In all that respects moral and religious culture, therefore, the school must be secondary and auxiliary to the home; and how easy and delightful the teacher's task, where respect and trust have become habitual, obedience a second nature, and all the home-bred virtues of well-trained childhood, shining in the features and manners, give surest evidence of parental care and wisdom. The child who has been thus carefully nurtured at home is an acquisition to any school, for, unconsciously, he is his teacher's best ally. It is example confirming precept.

But has the school, has the teacher no responsibility for the *moral culture* of his pupils? Are his duties exhausted with text-book instruction. I think that, while he will consider it the chief *object* of the school to give instruction in the various branches of study, he ought also to remember that moral and religious culture are the higher parts of education, and that, though the home is their appropriate school, it is his duty to aid the home training in these respects with all the means in his power. What appliances can he use? In the first place, the intellectual discipline is in itself an aid to moral culture; for the moral and intellectual parts of our nature are so intimately connected, thoughts and sentiments are so combined, that the growth of one must affect the other. Besides, there are often opportunities furnished by the lessons of the day to suggest a useful moral;

as the character and conduct of some person in history, a passage in an author studied, or a single word charged with moral meaning. A class will listen much more readily to familiar talk excited in such a way, than to any formal discourse. But the latter may be well employed on suitable occasions, as when some serious misdemeanor has been brought to the notice of the whole school, or when some important rule has to be enforced, or when some unusual event breaks the ordinary course of school life. The teacher can easily pass from the particular occasion which has excited remark to a wider application.

But by far the most powerful means which a teacher, or any one else who wishes to influence others, can use, is example. Without it, precept is powerless. The teacher must himself be what he urges upon his pupil. How unfortunate for him and his charge, if his careless conduct, or hasty speech, or prejudice, or lack of sympathy with youthful feeling, turn the edge of all his counsels and make them of no effect. These means for moral culture I have endeavored to employ with my best discretion and ability, sometimes encouraged, sometimes discouraged, partly from not seeing the results I had hoped, and partly from fear that I had sometimes acted unwisely. Some have seemed to be influenced for good, and have left the school with higher aims and ideas. Others seem to have been unaffected and exhibit no result. Many of these have a common characteristic, a want of *ingenuousness*. They will not lie, perhaps, but they will deceive. They will not deny, but neither will they confess. They will evade, shuffle, palliate, or shift upon others their own wrong doing. They are not easily touched by being charged with what is mean and dishonorable. Appeals to their sense of right and duty find little response. Is there not something wrong at home when children grow up thus? A text-book on morals might, perhaps, be of service, if a suitable one could be found. Such a book, to be useful, ought to be almost entirely practical, should leave abstruse points and controverted questions in theology and philosophy aside, and be free from morbid sentiment and extravagance.

The theory of our public schools does not include much in the way of direct religious instruction. But some influence they must have, either religious or the reverse. Not merely on the ground

of justice to the parents, but also on moral grounds connected with the child's character, I believe that the faith of a child in the religious ideas in which he has been educated, should never be weakened or suspicion thrown upon them. However useful free inquiry, self-prompted and honest, may be to him when he comes to maturity, in childhood, at least, any loosening of religious opinions by others would be in the highest degree dangerous; for the morality of a child is so directly built on his religious belief, that any shock given to the one would surely injure the other. Hence I think the religious bias given at home should not be interfered with at school or anywhere else. But the religious *spirit* developed at home may certainly be fostered at school. The first, best lessons of religion, reverence and love, may be impressed upon the heart; not so much by direct instruction — for that which appeals to the sentiments can never be a proper object of instruction; another may point out the object, but every eye must see, and every heart feel for itself — as by general influences, tending to awaken whatever there may be of natural susceptibility to such impressions. As plants depend for half their life on unseen elements in the air, so in the moral atmosphere invisible and subtile agencies are ever at work to elevate or debase. Here are needed the sharpest observation and the finest analysis. He who can command the elements of this atmosphere, though he seem not to utter a word, will most successfully teach the great lessons of religion and all the finer graces of a virtuous character.

One of our corps of teachers has recently left us. For the two years that she has been with us, she has had the exclusive charge of the instruction in French, for which she was unusually well qualified by an equal familiarity with English and French. All who have been acquainted with the school, or who have attended the recent exhibitions are aware of her success. Teachers and scholars part with her with sincere regret and the best of good wishes.

I cannot close this report without expressing my thanks to Mr. Harrington for the time and skill he devoted to the preparation of the excellent plans of the new school-house.

MUSIC.

This branch has been well attended to, and the Committee continue to feel entire confidence in the ability and faithfulness of Mr. Lincoln. We deem this a most important feature in our school system. When well taught, as with us, it becomes not only a source of temporary recreation, but of permanent health, and rational gratification through life. We are glad to see it has become so popular both with the scholars and the public, and hope it may hereafter receive the more immediate attention and interest of the Committee, which its importance deserves.

BUILDINGS.

Though much has been done by the City, and well done too, in providing suitable buildings for our schools, yet there are some deficiencies and faults here, to which the Committee feel it their duty to allude.

There are two or three wooden buildings now used for schools which are unfit for the purpose. The use of such involves great inconvenience and discomfort to both teachers and pupils. They should be regarded merely as furnishing a temporary shelter, to be removed and replaced by buildings worthy an enlightened community, at the earliest practicable period.

We would mention, as the worst of these, the Mason and the Boardman. The Sargent, however, is not much better, and the Dana, though a good building, is entirely too small for the scholars which attend it.

The Dunster School-house, though now tolerably comfortable, is becoming too small, and will have before long to be enlarged, or, what is better, replaced by a more commodious one.

But these difficulties are not so serious, because they soon pass away, as mistakes made in permanent, costly buildings, in regard to arrangements for rooms, lighting, heating, and ventilation.

In most of the new school-houses the recitation rooms are so small as often to be uninhabitable during an hour, without opening the windows and exposing the inmates to an out-door draft. At the change

of classes the windows, in such cases, are all opened, that the room may have a thorough purgation, and the air renewed for a fresh set of lungs again to use up. Many of the rooms are badly lighted and badly heated as well as ventilated. The very last house dedicated to the use of the schools, the Thorndike School-house at East Cambridge, presents, perhaps, the worst example of these defects. These things show the importance of deliberate and intelligent action when the City is about to expend large sums of money in permanent buildings.

The School Committee may be supposed, from their experience, to have some knowledge of what is required. It should also be remembered that they unite with their own experience and observation, that of the teachers, who make them the repositories of all their difficulties and suggestions of improvement. Though we are happy to say, that reference has been made to them by the government on former occasions, yet it does not seem to have been done in a manner to produce the best results. We think it would be found, in most cases, good economy and good policy, to employ a competent architect, when a building was about to be erected, who should, in consultation with a Committee of the School Board, to inform him what was needed, get up the best plans for a school-house for the purposes and place intended, and then have them submitted to the Board of Education and the City for their judgment and approval.

We might thus, if we did not hit upon the best plans, avoid such mistakes as never could have been made by any one who had had any practical experience in the necessities and conveniences of a school, and which remain now a permanent eyesore and annoyance to all parties brought in contact with them.

We trust that in fixing upon plans for the new High School-house, due deliberation will be used, and a full consultation had with the School Committee and the Principal of the school, who certainly are better informed of what is required, than any persons, however intelligent, who have had no experience. We should regret exceedingly, and it would be a source of permanent mortification to the City, if any serious mistakes should be made in that building which a little caution and frank consultation and inquiry would have avoided.

For the present statistical condition of the schools, we would refer to the annexed tabular statement prepared by Dr. Wellington, the Secretary of the Board.

CHAS. THEO. RUSSELL, *Chairman ex officio.*

HENRY W. TORREY,
U. TRACY HOWE,
H. O. HOUGHTON,
JOHN McDUFFIE,
W. W. WELLINGTON,
H. F. HARRINGTON,
J. B. TAYLOR,
J. R. MORSE,
J. A. SAWYER,
} *School Committee.*

TABULAR VIEW OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CAMBRIDGE,

JANUARY 1, 1862.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	TEACHERS.	SALARY.	NO. OF SCHOLARS, JAN. 1, 1862.
High School,	Mr. L. R. Williston,	$1,800	179
	" W. F. Bradbury,	1,300	
	" Ferdinand Bocher,	200	
	Miss Mary F. Peirce,	550	
	" Rutharia Bates,	500	
	" Caroline Child,	450	
	" Anna C. Brackett,	400	
Allston Grammar,	Mr. B. W. Roberts,	1,200	226
	Miss Matilda Morse,	375	
	" Esther M. Noyes,	375	
	" E. B. Winnett,	375	
	" M. M. Damon,	375	
Harvard "	Mr. A. B. Magoun,	1,200	179
	Miss Catharine Richardson,	375	
	" H. A. Dodge,	375	
	" A. H. Wellington,	375	
Putnam "	Mr. Francis Coggswell,	1,200	118
	Miss S. M. Burnham,	375	
	" Adélaide E. Reed,	375	
Shepard "	Mr. C. M. Dinsmoor,	1,200	121
	Miss B. T. Capen,	375	
	Mrs. L. P. Works,	375	
Thorndike "	Mr. R. H. Fletcher,	1,200	120
	Miss R. C. Wyman,	375	
	" Anna W. Averill,	325	
Washington "	Mr. Daniel Mansfield,	1,200	172
	Miss L. A. Downing,	375	
	" F. L. D. Strong,	375	
	" E. R. Hyde,	375	
Webster "	Mr. A. C. Smith,	1,200	263
	Miss E. K. Brackett,	375	
	" M. E. Rice,	375	
	" C. L. Bancroft,	375	
	" E. C. Bubier,	375	
Allston Middle,	Miss Sarah H. Page,	375	100
	" Emeline Sparrow,	250	
Dana "	" Abba H. Hill,	375	53
Dunster "	" M. H. Clarence,	375	59
Harvard "	" C. S. Rankin,	375	87
	" H. C. Sweetser,	225	
Mason "	" Perryntha T. Davis,	375	60
Otis "	" A. M. Merriam,	325	100
	" A. L. Lunt,	300	
Putnam "	Mrs. M. E. Burgess,	375	98
	Miss L. K. Bettinson,	250	
Shepard "	" S. L. Lathe,	375	53
Thorndike "	" M. A. Martin,	375	74
Washington "	" A. M. Ireson,	375	116
	" C. P. Green,	250	
Webster "	" Jane Dallinger,	375	108
	" Abby M. Webb,	250	

NAME OF SCHOOL.	TEACHERS.	SALARY.	NO. OF SCHOLARS, JAN. 1, 1862.
Allston Primary,	Miss S. J. A. Davis,	$325	98
	" M. F. Emerson,	250	
Amory "	" Mary E. Wyeth,	325	58
Bridge "	" E. E. Dallinger,	325	64
City "	" E. M. Valentine,	125	35
Dana "	" L. D. Bullard,	325	95
	" H. J. Maiers,	250	
Dunster "	" S. B. Waitt,	275	105
	" S. J. Mills,	250	
Eastern "	" M. B. Stevens,	325	64
Harvard "	" Frances A. Hyde,	325	58
Otis "	" S. D. Mitchell,	325	52
Putnam "	" A. C. Stewart,	325	61
Sargent "	" S. F. Kelley,	325	115
	" M. G. Kelley,	250	
Shepard "	" C. F. Barnes,	325	91
Thorndike "	" A. B. Josselyn,	325	68
Washington "	" M. S. Gould,	325	93
	" S. A. White,	250	
Webster "	" Ariadne Blish,	325	110
	" Mary E. Howe,	225	
Allston Alphabet,	Mrs. M. M. Jones,	325	139
	Miss E. A. Willard,	250	
Boardman "	" F. J. Harrod,	325	77
Craigie "	" H. A. Butler,	325	70
Eastern "	" F. E. Pendexter,	325	68
Mason "	" C. C. Bowen,	325	102
	" Ada Bowen,	250	
Otis "	" Mary A. Coburn,	300	73
Putnam "	" L. A. Draper,	325	81
Sargent "	Mrs. A. M. Harrod,	325	101
	Miss C. M. Brown,	225	
Shepard "	" Anna E. Priest,	325	100
	" E. M. Sawyer,	250	
Thorndike "	" M. H. Butler,	325	113
	" M. E. Burdakin,	225	
Washington "	" E. F. Banks,	325	112
	" M. A. Thomas,	225	
Webster "	" M. A. Tarbell,	325	100
	Mrs. M. E. Redman,	250	

TEACHER OF MUSIC, Mr. Nathan Lincoln, $1,000.

SUMMARY.

Number of pupils in High School,	179
" " Grammar Schools,	1,199
" " Middle "	908
" " Primary "	1,167
" " Alphabet "	1,136
	4,589

Number of pupils in Old Cambridge,	657
" " Cambridgeport,	2,193
" " East Cambridge,	1,160
" " North Cambridge,	400
" " High School,	179
	4,589

COST OF INSTRUCTION.

High School,	$5,200
Grammar Schools,	15,850
Middle "	5,600
Primary "	6,100
Alphabet "	5,550
Music,	1,000
	$39,300

Number of pupils belonging to Public Schools, January 1, 1862,	4,589
" " " " " " 1861,	4,417
Increase during the year,	172

Number of Schools, 46; Number of Teachers, 92.
Cost, per pupil, for Instruction, $8.56.

GOVERNMENT

OF

THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

1862.

MAYOR.

CHARLES THEODORE RUSSELL.

ALDERMEN.

LEVI L. CUSHING, Jr.,
CURTIS DAVIS,
AMORY HOUGHTON,
HOSEA JEWELL,
HENRY LAMSON,
J. WARREN MERRILL,
CHARLES H. SAUNDERS,
JAMES H. THAYER,
ISRAEL TIBBETTS,
HENRY WHITNEY.

Aldermen, by Wards.

Ward 1, Aldermen Saunders and Thayer.
" 2, " Houghton and Merrill.
" 3, " Tibbetts and Whitney.
" 4, " Davis and Jewell.
" 5, " Cushing and Lamson.

COMMON COUNCIL.

JARED SHEPARD, *President.*

Ward I.

JOHN S. BATES, WILLIAM GIBSON,
NATHANIEL D. SAWIN.

Ward II.

HOSEA CLARK, SAMUEL W. DUDLEY,
EBEN M. DUNBAR, WILLIAM F. KNOWLES,
GEORGE B. LOTHROP.

Ward III.

KNOWLTON S. CHAFFEE, EDWARD B. P. KINSLEY,
P. STEARNS DAVIS, JARED SHEPARD,
EBENEZER FOGG, JOSEPH H. TYLER.

Ward IV.

GEORGE P. CARTER, JOHN S. POLLARD,
ISAAC C. HOLMES, JAMES P. RICHARDSON.

Ward V.

RUSSELL S. EDWARDS, JOHN WILDER.

Clerk.

JOSEPH G. HOLT.

CITY CLERK.

JUSTIN A. JACOBS.

CITY MESSENGER.

ROLAND LITCHFIELD, JR.

COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Finance.

The MAYOR.

ALDERMAN.
Amory Houghton.

COMMON COUNCIL.
The President,
John S. Bates,
Isaac C. Holmes,
Knowlton S. Chaffee,
J. P. Richardson,
Eben M. Dunbar.

On Public Instruction.

ALDERMEN.
Charles H. Saunders,
Curtis Davis.

COMMON COUNCIL.
The President,
William Gibson,
P. Stearns Davis,
John Wilder.

On Ordinances.

ALDERMEN.
Levi L. Cushing, Jr.,
Henry Whitney.

COMMON COUNCIL.
J. P. Richardson,
George P. Carter,
Joseph H. Tyler.

On Accounts.

ALDERMEN.
Levi L. Cushing, Jr.,
Hosea Jewell.

COMMON COUNCIL.
Nathaniel D. Sawin,
William F. Knowles,
George B. Lothrop.

On Public Property.

ALDERMEN.
J. Warren Merrill,
Amory Houghton.

COMMON COUNCIL.
John S. Pollard,
Ebenezer Fogg,
Nathaniel D. Sawin.

On the Almshouse.

ALDERMEN.
Hosea Jewell,
Henry Whitney.

COMMON COUNCIL.
Russell S. Edwards,
Knowlton S. Chaffee,
William Gibson.

On Roads and Bridges.

ALDERMEN.	COMMON COUNCIL.
Israel Tibbetts,	Hosea Clark,
James H. Thayer.	Samuel W. Dudley,
	J. P. Richardson.

On Reservoirs and Drains.

ALDERMEN.	COMMON COUNCIL.
Curtis Davis,	John S. Bates,
Henry Lamson.	Joseph H. Tyler,
	Eben M. Dunbar.

On Fuel.

ALDERMEN.	COMMON COUNCIL.
Charles H. Saunders,	Knowlton S. Chaffee,
J. Warren Merrill.	Isaac C. Holmes,
	William Gibson.

On Lamps.

ALDERMEN.	COMMON COUNCIL.
Henry Lamson,	John S. Pollard,
Israel Tibbetts.	Russell S. Edwards,
	Edward B. P. Kinsley.

On Watering Streets.

ALDERMEN.	COMMON COUNCIL.
James H. Thayer,	William F. Knowles,
Henry Whitney.	John Wilder,
	Ebenezer Fogg.

On Printing.

ALDERMAN.	COMMON COUNCIL.
J. Warren Merrill.	George P. Carter,
	P. Stearns Davis.

On the Fire Department.

	COMMON COUNCIL.
The MAYOR.	The President,
	Nathaniel D. Sawin,
ALDERMAN.	George B. Lothrop,
Henry Whitney.	Edward B. P. Kinsley.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

On Police.

The Mayor, Israel Tibbetts,
Levi L. Cushing, Jr., Hosea Jewell.

On the Fire Department.

The Mayor, J. Warren Merrill,
Henry Whitney, Henry Lamson.

On Roads and Bridges.

Israel Tibbets, Charles H. Saunders,
James H. Thayer.

On Reservoirs and Drains.

Curtis Davis, Amory Houghton,
Henry Lamson.

On Licenses.

Charles H. Saunders, Amory Houghton,
Hosea Jewell.

On Health.

James H. Thayer, Levi L. Cushing, Jr.,
Henry Whitney.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

On Elections and Returns.

Joseph H. Tyler, Isaac C. Holmes,
Russell S. Edwards.

On Bills in the Second Reading.

Eben M. Dunbar, P. Stearns Davis,
John Wilder.

On Enrolled Ordinances.

George P. Carter, Hosea Clark,
Samuel W. Dudley.

ASSESSORS.

ARTEMAS Z. BROWN,
WILLIAM FROST,
A. J. GREEN.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

WILLIAM CALDWELL, A. P. GRIFFING,
RUFUS LAMSON, GEORGE W. LIVERMORE,
JAMES H. CUTTER.

AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS.

S. P. HEYWOOD.

TREASURER.

JOSEPH WHITNEY.

COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

JOSEPH WHITNEY.

MEASURERS OF WOOD AND BARK.

James H. Fuller, J. M. Tyler,
Samuel S. Green, Benjamin J. Hoyt,
J. Henry Patch, I. P. Estes,
Francis H. White.

FENCE-VIEWERS.

John Dudley, Abiel Goss,
A. S. Waitt.

FIELD-DRIVERS.

Andrew Sproul, Benj. F. Bridden,
Timothy Ames, A. A. Hildreth,
J. W. Bettinson.

POUND-KEEPERS.

William Barnes, Joseph H. Rice.

FISH OFFICERS.

Thomas D. Cook, Jacob Hanscom,
Andrew Sproul.

HAY WEIGHERS.

Samuel S. Green, Ivory P. Estes,
Joseph A. Holmes, Francis H. White,
William C. Brooks, Joseph Burridge, Jr.

COAL WEIGHERS.

James F. Jefferds, Samuel S. Green,
Joseph Burridge, Jr., John Henry Patch.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

George P. Backus.

SURVEYORS OF MECHANICS' WORK.

William S. Barbour, William Bates, 2d.

AUCTIONEERS.

John L. Porter, Samuel C. Knights,
William A. Munroe, Royal Morse,
Hosea Jewell, J. H. Partridge,
William V. Thompson, Lewis C. Swett,
Joshua Moody, Francis V. B. Kern.

INSPECTOR OF CHARCOAL BASKETS.

George P. Backus.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Hon. Charles T. Russell, Mayor, *ex officio, Chairman.*

WARD I.

U. Tracy Howe, Henry W. Torrey.

WARD II.

Edward Cooke, W. W. Wellington.

WARD III.

Moses Clarke, John B. Taylor.

WARD IV.

H. O. Houghton, Sumner R. Mason.

WARD V.

James R. Morse, Jabez A. Sawyer.

SECRETARY.

W. W. Wellington.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

The Mayor, *ex officio, Chairman.*

William Caldwell, Lewis B. Guyer,
D. U. Chamberlin, William Hunnewell,
George T. Gale, Joseph H. Rice.

CLERK.

D. U. Chamberlin.

WARDEN OF ALMSHOUSE.

Jacob Hanscom.

PHYSICIAN OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

Moses Clarke, M. D.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

GEORGE B. EATON.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

First Assistant, Charles B. Stevens,
Second " Charles L. Russell,
Third " Orrin G. Jones,
Fourth " George H. Copeland.

CLERK OF THE BOARD.

Charles L. Russell.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

CAMBRIDGE CEMETERY.

COMMISSIONERS.

The Mayor, *ex officio.*

John C. Farnham,
Abraham Edwards,
Silas B. Buck,
William Fillebrown,
John S. Pollard,
Anson Hooker.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Henry H. Eames.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF BURIAL GROUNDS.

Ward I.	Ward II.
Allen B. Parsons.	John Pear.

UNDERTAKERS.

Horace Handford,	James C. Wilder,
Benj. F. Wyeth,	William Casey,
Roland Litchfield, Jr.,	Benjamin J. Hoyt,
Hiram Welch,	Amos P. Rollins,
John Pear,	William L. Lockhart.

POLICE COURT.

STANDING JUSTICE.

John S. Ladd.

SPECIAL JUSTICES.

George W. Livermore, Henry W. Muzzey.

CLERK.

Albert L. Butler.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF OF POLICE.

Joseph Sanderson.

PRINCIPAL CONSTABLES.

District I.
Joseph Sanderson.

District II.
William Twist.

District III.
John L. Boynton.

CONSTABLES.

Joseph Sanderson,
William Twist,
John L. Boynton,
James C. Wilder,
Hiram Welch,
John C. Burdakin.
Stephen Sanborn,
Charles J. Adams,
James C. Nute,
John Bryant,
James B. Stacy.

POLICEMEN.

District I.

Timothy Ames,
Thomas D. Cook,
Noah M. Cofran,
James S. Milliken,
Andrew Sproul.

District II.

Benjamin F. Bridden,
Abel A. Hildreth,
Stephen Sanborn,
Daniel Sherman.

District III.

James W. Bettinson,
Henry Kinsley,
Henry S. Pike.

FIRE POLICE.

Allen B. Parsons,
Thomas Work,
Moses Ricker,
Henry A. Hills.

SPECIAL POLICE.

James Jelly.

SPECIAL POLICE.

[Without compensation.]

John Bryant,
John Tarbox,
Joseph T. Prescott,
George B. Eaton,
Austin K. Jones,
Charles L. Russell,
George H. Copeland,
Joseph A. Willard,
A. J. Coolidge,
James C. Nute,
Allen B. Parsons,
Roland Litchfield, Jr.,
Thomas G. Bruce,
Charles B. Stevens,
Orrin G. Jones,
H. H. Eames,
Daniel L. Winsor,
A. A. Baker,
F. J. Hutchins.

TRUANT OFFICERS.

Joseph Sanderson,
William Twist,
Abel A. Hildreth,
John L. Boynton,
Stephen Sanborn,
Thomas D. Cook.

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

The same persons who compose the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.

George W. Fifield.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DRAINS.

George W. Fifield.

SUPERINTENDENT OF LAMPS.

Roland Litchfield, Jr.

TRUSTEES OF THE DANA LIBRARY.

The Mayor, *ex officio, Chairman.*

ALDERMAN.
Levi L. Cushing, Jr.

COMMON COUNCIL.
Joseph H. Tyler.

CITIZENS AT LARGE.
George Livermore, W. W. Wellington,
Anson Hooker.

LIBRARIAN.
Miss C. F. Orne.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE BRIDGE FUND.

The Mayor, *ex officio, Chairman.*

The City Treasurer, *ex officio,* The Auditor of Accounts, *ex officio.*

ALDERMAN.
J. Warren Merrill.

COMMON COUNCIL.
Joseph H. Tyler.

TRUSTEES OF THE DOWSE INSTITUTE.

The Mayor, and President of the Common Council, *ex officio.*

Charles Deane, John C. Dodge,
W. W. Wellington.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT.

Charles Beck, H. R. Harding,
Anson Hooker.

WARD OFFICERS.

Ward I.

WARDEN.
Chas. H. Saunders.

CLERK.
William B. Bartlett.

INSPECTORS.
John Bartlett,
William Caldwell,
William T. Richardson.

Ward II.

WARDEN.
William R. Hurlbut.

CLERK.
William W. Burrage.

INSPECTORS.
Moses E. Cushman,
Andrew J. Hastings,
Enoch J. Howlett.

Ward III.

WARDEN.
Knowlton S. Chaffee.

CLERK.
Andrew Fogg.

INSPECTORS.
Ozias Clark,
Luther L. Parker,
James M. Price.

Ward IV.

WARDEN.
Geo. B. Eaton.

CLERK.
Joseph C. Bruce.

INSPECTORS.
Thomas M. Davis,
Joseph L. Porter,
Joseph Whittemore.

Ward V.

WARDEN.
James R. Morse.

CLERK.
Francis H. White.

INSPECTORS.
Geo. O. Blake,
James H. Cutter,
John Holman.

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